The People's Press.

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The People's Press.

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THE SCHOOL-BOY.

We bought him a box for his books and things,
And a cricket-bag for his bat;
And he looked the brightest and best of kings
Under his new straw hat.

We handed him into the railroad train
With a troop of his young compeers,
And we made as though it were dust; and rain
Were filling our eyes with tears.

We looked in his innocent face to see
The sigh of a sorrowful heart;
But he only shouldered his bat with glee,
And wondered when they would start.

'Twas not that he loved not as heretofore—
For the boy was tender and kind—
But his was a world that was all before,
And ours was a world behind.

'Twas not that his fluttering heart was cold—
For the child was loyal and true—
But the parents love the love that is old,
And the children the love that is new.

And we came to know that love is a flower
Which only groweth down;
And we scarcely spake for the space of an hour,
As we drove back through the town.

NATURE.

As a fond mother, when the day is o'er,
Leads by the hand her little child to bed,
Half willing, half reluctant to be led,
And leaves his broken playthings on the floor,
Still gazing at them through the open door,
Nor wholly reassured and comforted
By promises of others in their stead,
Which, though more splendid, may not please him more;

So Nature deals with us, and takes away
Our playthings one by one, and by the hand
Leads us to rest so gently, that we go
Scarcely knowing if we wish to go or stay,
Being so full of sleep to understand
How far the unknown transcends the what we know.

—*H. W. Longfellow in the Atlantic.*

UNCLE BENJAMIN'S STORY.

"With the earlier events of the story I was personally connected, and the rest was afterwards told me by one of the chief actors in it." So spake our dear old Uncle Benjamin, when on a visit to us last Christmas; and we, his nephews and nieces, who had been teasing him to tell us some of his adventures, delightedly composed ourselves to listen.

"I might," he continued, "call it a 'tale of circumstantial evidence;' but for reasons which you will no doubt afterwards perceive, I prefer to style it 'Cast Down, But Not Destroyed.'"

"The homeward-bound troop-ship Stirling Castle, Capt. Bowlby, was becalmed in the tropics. For three days there had hardly been a breath of wind and the sea lay around her smooth as glass. But although all was so calm and peaceful outside, yet on board the ship a painful and intense excitement prevailed. Gen. Page, one of the chief-cabin passengers, had been robbed and nearly killed the night before; and the person accused of the crime was Walter Stevenson, a young lieutenant and a general favorite of all on board. But to explain, I must go back a little. The Stirling Castle belonged to the old East India Company, and Gen. Page having retired from the service, was returning to Old England. He was accompanied by his daughter Rose, a young lady about twenty-two years of age, who, without being exactly beautiful, possessed a vivacity and charm of manner which captivated all who approached her."

"There were several other officers on board, but only two enter into the story, the first being Col. Morton, a very old friend of the General's, and the other the Lieut. Stevenson above mentioned. Col. Morton and the General had known each other in youth, their respective families owning neighboring estates; they had gone out to India together, and were now returning home in company. And still another tie bound the two old friends together. Col. Morton had a son, and they had agreed that this son should marry the General's daughter, partly because of their long-standing friendship and partly because the two estates united would make a very fine property. Nay, the General even went so far as to make his will leaving all his property to Rose, it is true, but appointing Col. Morton sole trustee and authorizing him to use the influence the position gave him to bring about a match between the young people."

"Now, although all this was known to Rose, yet it affected her very little; she was a true woman, and would only follow the dictates of her own heart; and who shall govern the caprices of the god of love? Soon after leaving Calcutta, it was noticed that Lieut. Stevenson was often seen in her company. Whether it was his handsome person, his bold, frank bearing or his general intelligence and affability that first attracted her I know not, but certain it is their friendship quickly ripened into mutual love. Ere the Cape was reached they had confessed to each other and the father was made acquainted with their feelings and wishes. But alas! did the course of true love ever run smooth? As before mentioned, the General had his own idea with regard to Rose, and so he sternly refused his sanction to her engagement with Stevenson."

"I now come to the dreadful circumstances mentioned in the opening of my story. There had been a good deal of merriment in the large saloon the night before; but because of his anomalous position with regard to Rose, Stevenson took very little part in it and retired early. The General, too, not feeling very well, had passed into his cabin somewhat before his usual time; and soon after 11 o'clock entire silence reigned throughout the whole of the after-cabins. So things remained until about 5 o'clock in the morning, when all were aroused by loud cries for help, proceeding from the General's room. Hurriedly throwing on a few clothes, several of the passengers hastened to the cabin indicated; and what a sight met their horrified eyes! Supported in the arms of Lieutenant Stevenson lay the General, his head bathed in blood. His closed eyes and pallid lips seemed to betoken death, except that his labored breathing and deep groans showed that he still lived. In another part of the cabin lay the body of the General's servant, and examination showed that he was quite dead. Being very old, he had been unable to withstand the heavy blows dealt him. The ship's doctor, Capt. Bowlby, Col. Morton and many others were now collected in the cabin; and after the doctor had taken the wounded man in hand, the question was anxiously asked: How did it occur? As Stevenson was the one who had given the alarm, all looked to him for an explanation; but what he had to tell was summed up in a very few words. He said he had been restless all the night, and had got up early to see the beauties of a tropical sunrise; that passing the General's door he heard groans; that he had knocked to see if he could be of any service; but receiving no reply, he had entered, and found things in the state they saw them."

"There were many who shook their heads at this tale, as it was well known the General had not an enemy in the ship, unless it might be the lieutenant himself; and most knew that the two were not on very good terms. Some one suggested suicide; but the doctor showed that the wound on the head had been caused by a blunt instrument, and was in such a position that it could not have been self-inflicted. And now suspicion grew stronger that Stevenson knew more than he had told. Men asked themselves: 'Who would be the gainer by the old man's death?' Stevenson, of course; as the only obstacle to his marriage with Rose would then be removed, especially as diligent search failed to discover the box asserted by Colonel Morton to contain the will. So things remained for several days."

"Stevenson could not but notice the half-averted glances of his fellow-passengers, yet he treated the idea of being really suspected as preposterous. Rose was for the most part closely engaged at the bedside of her father, who still hovered between life and death. He was for a great portion of the time quite unconscious; still there were intervals when he seemed to be aware of all that was passing. This being the case, it was arranged that he should be asked, in the presence of the principal passengers, to name his assailant. At the time appointed by the doctor as being a likely one to find the General fit to receive them, the cabin was filled by Capt. Bowlby, Col. Morton and many others, among them being Lieut. Stevenson. It was a scene, solemn as striking, in that dimly lighted cabin. The patient, with his bandaged head, and his face scarcely less pale than the sheet on which he lay; the by-standers, with anxiety and curiosity strangely mingled in their faces, made up a picture not easily forgotten. The time seemed propitious, as the General recognized Rose and several others around him; but now a difficulty occurred; the wound in the throat was in such a state that the doctor would not allow him to speak. It was therefore arranged that paper and pen should be given him, and while one held him up, he should be simply asked to write the name of his assailant. 'And we must be quick, gentlemen,' added the doctor, 'or the excitement of the scene may overcome him before you obtain what you want.' Thus urged, all being ready, Capt. Bowlby solemnly asked the patient if he understood what was required of him. A momentary brightening of the eye was answer sufficient, and none doubted but that the author of the crime would soon be exposed. But alas! the will was stronger than the power; for when the General had painfully traced a few letters, the pen fell from his hand, his eyelids closed, and he passed into a state of complete unconsciousness."

"And what were the letters written? The culprit's fate hangs upon them. Here they are, STE. What a pity there are only three; and yet—when the Captain read out in a firm clear voice STE, all eyes involuntarily turned on Stevenson, as though there could be no doubt that he was the man, and that these three letters were as good as a whole name. And so it proved; for on reference to the ship's books and passenger list, no other name was found (either Christian or surname) beginning with Ste. Nor was that all; for just at this moment a man entered the cabin, bringing the missing box, which he stated had been found hidden behind Stevenson's bed. Examination showed that the lock was broken and the will missing. So convinced was Capt. Bowlby by this evidence that he exclaimed in stern tones: 'Lieut. Stevenson, retire to your cabin and consider yourself under arrest for the remainder of the voyage.' It was done, and the once gay and still noble-looking Walter Stevenson was led away a suspected thief and murderer."

"But did every one believe him guilty? Not so. Need I say that the exception was the one whose opinion he prized more than all the rest—namely, his beloved Rose? Assured of her belief in his innocence and strong in his own consciousness, it mattered little to him what others thought; and so, when he passed from the cabin his eye quailed not, nor did his tall form lose one inch of its height.

"I must now in very few words pass over more than a month. The good ship had steadily pursued her way, and was rapidly approaching the end of the voyage. No event of importance had occurred since the scene depicted above. The old General, contrary to all expectations, gradually became stronger; but alas! as his bodily health improved, so did it become the more manifest that his mind was gone. The blow on the head had been too much for him; and though his life was spared, and his strength, comparatively speaking, restored, yet it was only to be an imbecile; simple and harmless, it is true, but none the less an imbecile. Stevenson, confined to his cabin, had—as much as prudence and her duties to her father allowed—been cheered by visits from the noble girl. These visits were necessarily few and short, but still they were sufficient to assure him of her undying love and confidence. She could not but confess that appearances were very much against him, that a dark cloud overshadowed him; yet she could not for a moment believe that he whom she thought the very embodiment of all that was good, could be guilty of so foul a crime. What tongue can tell the pleasure these sweet assurances gave to Stevenson! Supported by them, and his own inner consciousness, he could defy the rest. The evidence against him might be clear, and his chances of refuting them apparently very small, yet his trust in God was never shaken; he knew there must be another explanation of the evidence, and he believed in due time the explanation would appear."

"Such was the position of affairs when the Stirling Castle arrived in the Thames. Stevenson was taken before the magistrates; and upon the evidence already narrated, was formally committed for trial, some of the principal passengers being bound over to appear when called upon. I will not attempt to describe the parting between the lovers; it was hard to bear; hard for Rose, although she was going to a comfortable home, surrounded by friends; but how doubly hard for Stevenson, who was not only parted from his heart's idol, but was going to a felon's cell with a stigma on his name. What wonder that he was overcome, that his courage failed him, that he fairly broke down. But over this I draw a veil; manhood's tears are terrible to see, and can only flow from a heart's agony.'

"Ros , too, was fearfully prostrated and almost heart-broken; but like a brave little woman as she was, she collected herself, and knowing her lover's safety depended on her exertions, she set herself firmly about the task. Now it happened that Rose had a god-father, with whom she had been a great favorite before she went to India. This was Dr. Bailey, a man of considerable repute in his profession. As a girl, Rose had always been accustomed to take her little joys and griefs to him, sure of a welcome. No wonder then that in this the sorest strait of her life, she should fly to her most valued friend. She did so; and there, sitting at his feet, as in old and happy times, she told him all—told of Stevenson's nobleness and worth, of his love for her, and—blushing the while—of her love for him. Then she spoke of the murder of the old servant, and her voice trembled as she told of the horror of that night; then she passed on to speak of the suspicions against Stevenson; not one fact did she conceal; but her voice was no longer low and trembling, but firm and indignant that any should so judge him. But how quailed her heart when she looked up and saw the grave and doubtful expression on the good doctor's face; and when he repeated her words and reminded her of the will, of Stevenson's presence in the cabin, of the empty box found in his room, and above all, of the writing by the General, all pointing so conclusively to Stevenson, she saw at once that he also believed her lover guilty. For a moment her own heart and her faith almost failed her, and she too felt inclined to yield to the weight of evidence. But shaking off the feeling with a shudder, as though some noxious reptile had touched her, she poured out such a passionate flood of eloquence in defence of her lover, that the doctor, catching her enthusiasm, was compelled to yield to her powerful conviction. Seeing this, Rose fell on his breast, and in a passionate burst of tears, kissed him and called him her good kind friend."

"When they were a little calmer the doctor said: 'Although we may believe him innocent, yet our belief will not save him unless we can bring forth proof. I will come round and see my old friend, the General.'

'Alas!' said Rose, 'that would be useless. He remembers nothing, and even if he did, his evidence is strong against Stevenson. But come by all means.'

'I will. In the dim light of the cabin he may have been mistaken in his man.'"

"Rose shook her head, and yet even this tiny ray of hope sent a thrill through her heart. 'My father may have been mistaken,' she whispered to herself, but again her spirits sunk when she remembered his condition."

"The next morning Dr. Bailey, true to his word, called upon Rose, and brought with him a Dr. Smyth, a man who had made all the phases of insanity his special study. After a time they were shown into the General's room, and found him sitting up, cheerfully playing with a skein of silk. A very few minutes served to convince them that he was quite an imbecile, and had no rational idea of what was passing around him. But when Dr. Smyth was told that this resulted from a blow on the head, he evinced more interest in the matter, and asked to be allowed to examine the scar. This he did, and the examination was long and careful. At length, calling Dr. Bailey to one side, a whispered conversation took place between them."

"All this time Rose was very nervous and anxious for the result. At last her god-father, turning to her, said: 'My good friend here thinks it just possible that your father's reason may be restored. The fact is the blow on the head has broken the skull, and owing to not very skillful treatment when the wound was healing, a small piece of bone is left pressing on the brain. If this were removed, it is probable reason would be restored. Of course,' he continued, 'your father will have to undergo an operation; but this is not necessarily dangerous. I will send you some medicine, and you must nurse him very carefully for the next few days; and then, if we think him strong enough, it shall be done.'"

"Rose heard all this, but it can scarcely be said that she understood it, so far beyond her fondest hopes did it all appear; so in a sort of half-dreamy manner she bade them 'Good-morning.' When, however, she got to her own room, and thought it over, and its full meaning dawned upon her, she fell on her knees and poured out her heart to God in thankfulness for such a possibility. Her dear father to be restored to her! What a joyous thought; and moreover there lurked behind it another thought, if possible still more joyous, that her father might be able to say something to save that dear one languishing in a felon's cell. For the time she was happy; how happy only those can tell who have been suddenly raised from the depths of despair to the heights of hope."

"For the next few days she redoubled her attentions to her father, and surely no invalid was half so well cared for as he, for did not her whole future happiness depend on his restoration? Under such kind care and good Dr. Bailey's attention, he rapidly gained strength; but the days flew all too quickly, and it now wanted only a little more than a week to the trial. This was fixed for a Monday; and on the Monday previous the doctors thought the attempt might be made. It was done; and the patient bore it much better than was expected; but the result could not be known all at once, as he was, of course, greatly prostrated. During the whole of Tuesday and Wednesday he was in a very critical state; but on Thursday the danger was considered past, and on that evening, as Rose was sitting at his bedside, she heard his voice calling feebly: 'Rose, Rose!' The tone was so natural that she was at once convinced that he knew her. Repressing with great effort the violent desire she felt to throw her arms round his neck, she answered; 'Here I am, papa.'

"'How quiet the ship is!' he murmured, 'I cannot feel her roll at all. I wish the breeze would come, so that we might get home.'"

"Rose hardly knew what to make of this or what to answer; at first she thought his mind was still affected, but the clear, intelligent look of his eye convinced her that he was sane. As gently as possible she soothed him, and he soon fell off to sleep again. When Dr. Bailey, coming in soon after, was told of the success of the operation, he was much pleased; but he enjoined the greatest quietude, especially that all topics should be avoided likely to excite the patient's mind."

"From this time the General improved very rapidly, so much so as to be able to take a little walk in the garden on Sunday. Following the instructions of the doctor, Rose conversed only of commonplace and present matters, although of course to some extent the past must have been alluded to, in explanation of her father's change of position, that is from shipboard to London. At the same time she was burning to question him as to what he remembered of that terrible night."

"On Monday morning when she went into his bedroom, he said: 'My dear child, you look very ill and careworn;' and then, receiving no answer, he continued: 'I have been thinking about that Lieut. Stevenson; what has become of him? This was more than Rose could bear, so falling on her knees at his bedside she—with many a sob and tear—told him all."

"I pass on now to the trial of the prisoner. It happened that this was the first case on the list, so it was still early when the trial commenced. I should like to describe to you the scene in court, did time permit, but I must ask you to imagine it. Capt. Bowlby proved the finding of Stevenson in the General's cabin, and described the state in which he appeared. Col. Morton proved the fact of the will having been made and deposited in the box, and told how it was against Stevenson's interests, which fact was known to Rose, and therefore presumably to Stevenson also. Others proved the finding of the box, hidden away behind the prisoner's bed; and last of all the paper written by the General was brought forward, containing the first three letters of Stevenson's name. The counsel for the defense did all that could be done, but was quite unable to dispute the facts or break down the evidence. Then came the judge's summing up. He pointed out that although the evidence was clear, yet it was in a measure what is termed circumstantial; on the other hand it must necessarily be so, as many murders were committed with no actual eye-witness. Much more he said fairly and pointedly, and then the jury retired. You might have heard a pin drop when they returned, and although the foreman pronounced the word 'guilty' in a low tone, it seemed to sound and re-echo through the whole court.

"'Prisoner at the bar,' said the judge in a solemn voice, 'a jury of your fellow-countrymen have found you guilty of a dreadful crime, and I am bound to say that I agree with the verdict. I am quite willing to believe that you did it under a sudden impulse, hardly knowing what you did; nay, I may believe that in the first instance your only object was to get possession of the will; but finding yourself discovered either by the servant or the General, you committed the greater crime to conceal the less. It therefore only remains to me,' he continued, assuming the black cap, while a visible shudder trembled through the room, 'to pass sentence upon you, which is—'

"But just at that moment there was a disturbance near the door, and a female voice was heard imploring: 'For mercy's sake let us pass. It is Gen. Paige. The prisoner is innocent!' All eyes turned to the spot; and Rose, in a state of great excitement, was seen leading her father forward.

"The counsel for the defense immediately obtained permission to place the General in the witness-box, where, on account of his great feebleness, he was accommodated with a chair. After the usual preliminaries, the question was asked, 'Do you know the prisoner at the bar?'

"'Yes; it is Lieut. Stevenson.'

"'Did he enter your cabin the night your servant was murdered?'

"'Not that I am aware of.'

"'But you wrote a portion of his name on a piece of paper. See; here it is.'

"'Yes; but it appears I did not finish it. Give it me, and I will do so now.' Handing back the paper, he continued: 'There; that is the man who attacked me.'

"The mystery was all explained now; the completed word was—STEWARD; and all this misery had been caused by the want of the four little letters—ward. The steward then was actually the man. No one had thought of him, and yet what more easy? He was always in and out of the cabins, and would be sure to notice the box; and evidently thinking it contained valuables, had stolen it. Having done so, and finding suspicion already fallen upon Stevenson, nothing was more easy than to hide the empty box where it was found. All this was ascertained to be substantially correct, for the man was arrested, and soon after confessed his dreadful crimes.

"I have nothing more to add, except that Stevenson was discharged without a stain on his name, and that the old General, yielding to the solicitations of his daughter, and convinced of Stevenson's worth, consented to their engagement. In due time they were married, and, as the story-books say, 'were happy ever after.' And both will ever remember with thankful hearts, how, although 'cast down, they were not destroyed.'"—*Chambers' Journal.*

NEARLY BURIED ALIVE.

SOME NARROW ESCAPES FROM AN ETERNAL PRISON.

The lectures which have recently been delivered on "living burials" by a physician of some eminence, go to prove that such things happen in countries where rapid interment succeeds death, much more frequently than the generality of people would deem possible.

We who hold our dead so sacred, and who err if anything on the side of keeping them too long unburied, must naturally feel a kind of horror creep over us when, from circumstances, we are brought to witness with what haste and want of reverence the last sad ceremonies are gone through in some countries where climate renders speedy interment after decease an absolute necessity. I propose to relate three marvelous escapes from living burial which happened to different members of the same family at different periods. The scene was in Italy; the facts were related by the daughter of two of the parties concerned.

"You will scarcely wonder," she said, "at my horror of being buried alive, when I tell you that a peculiar fate seems to pursue our family, or at least did pursue it in the last generation. My father was an only son, and from having been born several years after his parents' marriage, was an object of especial devotion. His mother was unable to nurse him herself, and a country woman was procured from a village at some distance from the chateau where his parents resided, who was not only well calculated to replace the mother as a nurse, but was of so affectionate a disposition that she seemed to throw her whole soul into her care for the well-being of the child, and lavished as much affection on him as did the real mother. When the age came for weaning him, it was found impossible to accomplish it whilst the nurse remained with him; and so after many terrible scenes, and the most heart-breaking sorrow on her part, she had to go. The boy throve very well until he was about three years old, when he was attacked by some childish malady, and to all appearances died.

"It is unnecessary to dwellon the distracted grief of the parents. The mother could scarcely be induced to leave the body, and even though all life was extinct, grudged every moment as it flew towards the time when even what was left of her darling would have to be removed forever. (The time that was allowed by the government for bodies to remain unburied was three days.) The father had given strict orders that the child's nurse should not be informed of the death of her foster-son until after the funeral, as he felt convinced she would at once come to see him, and he dreaded the effect the sight of her grief might have on his already broken-hearted wife. However, the order was ill-kept and on the morning of the funeral, after all the guests had arrived and were grouped round the coffin taking their last farewell of the lovely boy, in rushed the nurse, her hair down, her dress all torn and travel-stained, her boots nearly worn off her feet. On hearing the news, she had started off without waiting for extra clothing, without word or look to any one, and had run the whole night in order to be in time to see her boy. As she entered the room she pushed past servants and guests, and on reaching the coffin seized the child, and before any one was aware of her intention or had presence of mind to prevent her, she had vanished with him in her arms. It was found she had carried him off to the *grenier* or garret, and had locked and barricaded the door. She paid no attention to threats and entreaties, and all attempts at forcing the door were equally fruitless. The guests waited patiently, hoping that she would before long return to her senses and bring back the child's body for burial.

"At the end of an hour or more they heard the heavy furniture rolled away and the door opened. The nurse appeared, but with no *dead* child in her arms—the little thing's arms were clasped lovingly round her neck as she pressed him to her bosom. The mournful assemblage was turned into one of joyful congratulation. The woman would never speak of the means she used to restore the boy to life; indeed, although she became from that hour a resident in the family and a trusted and valued friend, she steadily forbore ever returning to the incident in which she played so important a part. She lived to see the rescued child married and with a family of his own around him.

"The heroine of the second anecdote was a first-cousin to the above rescued fchild—a young lady of thirteen or ourteen years old. After a somewhat protracted illness she, to all appearance, died. The mother literally refused to believe it, although the doctors and the other inmates of the house saw no reason to doubt the fact. The funeral was arranged, the grave made, and the specified three days had come to an end. The mother had never left her daughter's body; she had tried every available means to restore her, but to no purpose. As the hour approched for the ceremony to take place, she became more and more distracted, and even desperate in her efforts to convince herself that she still lingered. As a last resource, she went for some strong elixir, and taking out of her pocket a fruit-knife with two blades—one blade of gold the other of silver—proceeded by continual working to force the gold blade between the teeth; when inserted, she poured a drop of the elixir on the blade, then another and another, and tried to make it enter the mouth; but it seemed only to trickle back again and down the chin. Still she persevered, becoming more desperate as the moments flew on to the hour, now so near, when her child was to be taken from her. At the very last, when she was beginning to dread the very worst, she thought she detected a slight spasm in the throat; and on closer examination she became aware that the liquid was no longer returning, as it did at first. She continued the application, every moment feeling more excited and more joyfully hopeful. Presently the action of swallowing became more decided; she felt a feeble flutter at the heart, and before long the eyes gradually opened, and closed again; but the breathing became quietly regular, and the mother was satisfied that now no one would dispute the fact; so she called her household round her, and, proved to them the joyful fact that her child was restored to her, and that no funeral procession would leave the house that day. Before long the child fully recovered. The fruit-knife with its two blades is to this day the most precious heirloom in the family possessions.

"The recovered one lived to form a deep attachment to her cousin (the rescued boy of the first story), possibly from the fact of the strange similarity in their early history; but his affections were already engaged by the young lady whose story we are now going to relate, the facts of which resemble somewhat those already told. This young person was no longer a child when death seemed to claim her, but had reached the age of eighteen or nineteen. She had been suffering from an infectious and dangerous fever, and when the crisis arrived, instead of rallying, she, to all appearance, died. It was the custom of the district in which she lived to dress marriageable girls as brides after death, and to bury them in their bridal costume. The young lady in question was therefore laid out as a bride, in a white dress, orange-flower wreath, and veil. The day before the funeral, the most intimate friend of the deceased, who had been on a visit at a distance, came home, and insisted with floods of tears that she should be allowed to see her. The mother most decidedly refused, explaining that her daughter had been the victim of an infectious fever, and that she could not allow the daughter of a friend to run the risk of catching it. The young lady persisted, and would not leave the house; but the mother, much as it pained her, was firm in her refusal. However, in the evening the young friend, being on the watch, saw the paid watcher leave the room to go down to her supper, leaving the door unlocked. She immediately entered, and having reverently kissed her friend's pale face, knelt down by the side of the bed to pray. There were candles at each side of the bed at its head, and two placed on a table at its foot.

"The poor girl was deep in her prayers, when suddenly, without any movement of warning, the dead girl sat up, and said in a sharp tone of voice: "*Qui faistu la?*" (What are you doing there?) Startled and horrified to the last degree, her friend sprang from her knees, and in trying to rush out of the room, upset the table on which the candles were placed, and became wedged in between it and the bed, her head downmost! Inextricably entangled, she shrieked loudly for help. The supposed dead girl had a keen sense of the ridiculous, and being weakened from illness, she went off into a hysterical fit of laughter; and the more her poor friend kicked and screamed, the more she kept up the duet by peals of laughter. The mother and household hearing the noise, rushed up as quickly as possible. The mother was the first to enter the room, and being a quick-witted woman, at once comprehended the situation; she flew to her daughter, and angrily ordering her to be quiet and not laugh at her friend's misfortune, she pressed her to her bosom, and hastily tearing off wreath and veil, dropped them on the floor and kicked them under the bed; then calling assistance, she carried the girl into another room and put her to bed. The doctor, who had been at once sent for, ordered her to be taken home without delay, and they started as soon as was possible. She perfectly recovered; but strangely enough, could never call to mind the startling events of her return to life. *She afterward married the gentleman who was the hero of the first story.* Her poor friend, when extricated from her unpleasnat position, was quite delirious; she had a nervous fever, of which she nearly died, and she never entirely recovered from the shock her friend's sudden return to life had given her."

On writing to the lady who related those anecdotes for liberty to publish, she says: "You are at liberty to make what use you like of our family story, on condition you do not mention names or family or places; but you may add that all three who were so nearly buried alive, lived to be very old—my father to 84, my mother and aunt to 76, retaining their health, rare intelligence, and to a wonderful extent, their personal beauty, to the last."

—The police force of San Francisco is in a very disgusted state of mind. The men have recently been equipped in blue suits, which have not only shrunk badly on being wet, but the color is so poor that the underclothing, collars and cuffs of the policemen have been stained a bright azure tint. An inspection was held the other day, and in almost every case the seams and edges of the garments had worn white, and the legs of the officers' trousers shrunk half way up to their knees. One officer of the harbor force showed that after three weeks' exposure to the sea air his coat had shrunk so badly that he couldn't button it by three inches, while another member of the force exhibited a pair of trousers, one leg of which had become two inches shorter than its mate. One officer was found to have in his pocket a bottle of liquid blueing and a sponge, with which he retouched his uniform wherever it showed white spots.

—The non-Mormon women of Salt Lake City held a meeting lately, and adopted resolutions which will make the saints howl. They took the form of an appeal to Mrs. R. B. Hayes and the women of America for an organization to stamp out polygamy. They called on Christian women to join them in urging Congress to empower the courts to arrest further progress of the evil, and to delay the admittance of Utah into Statehood until this is accomplished. There has been a good deal of tinkering over this matter of polygamy in years past, but now that the women have taken a hand something may be accomplished.

Wert thou never in straits before, and did He not deliver thee? Go to the river of thine experience and pull up a few bulrushes and plait them into an ark, wherein thine infant faith may float safely on the stream. Forget not what God has done for thee; consider the days of old. Go back then a little way to the choice mercies of yesterday, and though all may be dark, light up the camps of the past; they shall glitter through the darkness, and thou shall trust in the Lord until the day breaks and the shadows flee away.—*Spurgeon.*

—In the last twenty years land to the value of $20,000,000 has been sold in large estates—not to mention what has been sold in small—in Shropshire, England. There is a common delusion that it is difficult to buy land in England. A glance at the advertisement columns of the *Times* and *Field* will readily dispel this.

—A panorama of heaven was exhibited in a Lutheran church in Philadelphia, and it is charged that some of the pictures were old views of the International Exhibition buildings, altered by the addition of angels, halos and clouds.

—An Anti-equestrian Society has been formed in Alabama by people who believe that horses were not made to carry riders, and that to bestride them is an act of cruelty.

Varieties.

—Ten years ago over one million of acres were devoted to potato culture in Ireland; now only about 870,000 acres are thus employed. The decrease is attributed to the great uncertainty attending the cultivation of the crop, and to new methods of foraging cattle.

—A splendid new throne of carved oak has lately been erected for the Bishop in Salisbury Cathedral, England. It cost $2,800. Salisbury has the highest spire in England. The ancient grandeur of the prelacy is seen in their seats being still called thrones and their homes palaces.

—A Texan family attended the circus at Sherman the other day. The husband sold a load of wood for $1, and the wife a jar of butter for $1.25, then they were 75 cents short, but the father pawned his boots and barefoot led the way to the splendors of the arena.

—The Illnois Supreme Court has decided that a city cannot by ordinance compel a citizen to remove snow from a sidewalk in front of his premises, any more than to remove obstructions from the middle of the street, the interest that he has therein being only the interest common to all citizens.

—Princess Helen Demidoff has established in Florence for the winter, at her own expense, an "economical kitchen," for issuing to the poor as much bread, meat and soup as they can consume in a day, at the trifling charge of four cents to every applicant. Such prices would be ruinous to the lazzaroni of Naples.

—The Russian *Invalide* puts the number of troops engaged in actual fighting during the last war at 282,000 infantry, 37,000 cavalry, or 319,000 men with 1,288 field guns. The artillery used 204,923 charges, and the infantry and cavalry 10,057,764 cartridges. The Turks are reported to have lost altogether nearly 150,000 killed and wounded.

—The stock returns of New South Wales (capital, Sydney), the oldest of the Australian colonies, for 1877-8, show that in the first quarter of this year there were in the colony 35,661 stock owners—an increase of 1,981 over last year—with a grand total of horses, sheep and cattle of 24,228,456. Over 38,000 horses, 384,628 cattle, and 3,541,144 sheep died last year from thirst.

—General Ducrot, a soldier whose judgment as a tactician and administrator none contest, emphatically condemns volunteer armies. In the fourth volume of his "Defence of Paris" he says that the presence of the 350,000 National Guards was "as detrimental as if 20,000 men had been withdrawn from the regular army."

—At one of the recent shooting parties in a French forest the Prince de Joinville, when pursuing a wild boar, escaped a serious accident. The ferocious animal turned to bay, and the Prince's horse received two wounds on his right shoulder. The rider was unhurt. The boar, after maiming eight dogs, at last was killed.

—Hundreds of thousands of peasants in Italy are without work, and those who are employed are glad to labor twelve hours a day for nineteen cents and food, which invariably consists of dry black bread at 10 A. M., and *aquasale* soup at the close of the day—the said soup being a bowl of hot water salted and flavored with a few drops of olive oil.

—It is said that the steamship Great Eastern has been purchased by a company who intend to use her as a cattle boat to ply between Texas and London. She is now being fitted out at Milford Haven, and is to have new engines and boilers, manufactured by the Clyde Iron Works, at a cost of $500,000. Refrigerators will be built in her for the purpose of carrying fresh beef. It is estimated that she will carry 2,200 head of cattle and 3,600 head of sheep.

—No Western State is growing as fast as Kansas is. A census taken early in 1855 showed a population of only 8,601, in 1860 of 107,206, and in 1865, 140,179. Since then it has had a growth more rapid than any State of the Union. Thus, in 1870, its population was 364,389; the rate of increase from 1860 to 1870, although largely made from 1865 to 1870, was three times the rate of increase of Oregon, Iowa or Wisconsin; five times that of California, Missouri or Illinois, and seven times that of Florida or Texas. The census of 1875 put the population of Kansas at 533,372, and at present it is universally estimated to be at least 650,000. The increase has thus been nearly 30,000 a year since the first census was taken in 1855.

—Russian soldiers are sorted, as far as practicable, according to their size and complexion. The late Emperor Nicholas was especially exact in this. He had a huzzar regiment entirely composed of dark-haired men pitted with small-pox, and another of light-haired men similarly scarred. The soldiers of one regiment all had fair hair, blue eyes, slight figures, and of another swarthy features and hooked noses.—Assortments are less exact at present, but care is taken to bring men together speaking different dialects, in order to guard against mutiny.

—A mural tablet will soon be placed in the Park Church, at Hartford, Conn., as a memorial of the late Dr. Horace Bushnell. It will be nine feet high and four feet broad. In the centre will be a bas-relief head of Dr. Bushnell, of excellent workmanship. Just beneath, the following inscription is cut: "Horace Bushnell, D. D., LL. D. Born in Litchfield, April 14, 1802. Pastor of this church twenty-six years. Died in Hartford February 17, 1876. Erected by parishioners and friends in remembrance of his great genius, great character and great services to mankind." The memorial will cost about $1,000, which has been contributed by admirers of Dr. Bushnell, without regard to church or creed.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1878.

CONGRESS.

As usual, not much business will be transacted till after the Holidays.

In the SENATE, Blaine submitted a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the allegations of fraud and intimidation at Congressional Elections.

The resolution is of course aimed at the Southern States. When the committee undertakes its work of investigation it is hoped it will extend its investigation to Massachusetts and to the cities of New York and Philadelphia, where fraud and intimidation for the benefit of the Republican party could be unearthed exceeding anything that has been charged in the South.

In the HOUSE, after the message was read, a spicy discussion ensued on that part of it relating to Southern policy, in which the point was well made that the President seemed only to be concerned over the alleged denial of rights to certain citizens of the South, but had nothing to say about the notorious frauds and intimidations practiced in certain localities in the North.

The question of the finances appear to be the engrossing topic.

Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, introduced a bill to provide for the retiring of the trade dollar, and for its recoinage into the standard silver dollar. Laid on the table, to be referred to the Committee on Finance when appointed. He also introduced a bill amendatory of title 48, Revised Statutes of the United States, so as to authorize the purchase of foreign built ships by citizens of the United States. Laid on the table to be referred to the Committee on Commerce when appointed.

Mr. Voorhees, of Indiana, submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the expediency of making the trade dollar a legal tender for all debts public and private, and providing for its recoinage into standard silver dollars of 412½ grains. Laid over, under the rules.

The transfer of the Indian Bureau from the Civil to the Military Department does not seem to meet with much favor in Washington.

A movement is on foot in Congress, to ask Hayes to prove his Southern outrage allegations.

In SENATE, on the 9th, a resolution was agreed to requesting the President of the United States to furnish that body with copies of reports of U. S. Marshalls or other officers and such other correspondence as he may have relative to the recent elections in South Carolina and Louisiana.

The bill relating to the Presidential elections, and to provide for and regulate the counting of votes for President and Vice-President, &c., was being discussed.

Page, of California, introduced a bill, which enacts that after the 4th of March, 1879, the State of South Carolina shall be entitled to two members of the House of Representatives on a basis of the whole number of white inhabitants of said State.

In the HOUSE, a motion suspending the rules to pass the bill prohibiting the further coinage of the trade dollars, and directing their exchange and recoinage into standard dollars, was defeated; yeas 104, nays 91.

A MISTAKE IN REGARD TO AMNESTY.—The Greensboro *Patriot* published, week before last, a statement to the effect that amnesty would be granted to violators of the internal revenue laws upon their coming into court, confessing judgment and paying costs. The *Patriot*, of last week, says:

"There seems to have been some misunderstanding as to the position of the authorities at Washington on this matter, as a telegram has been received by Mr. Ball, assistant district attorney, from the Attorney-General, instructing him that the amnesty does not apply to the whole western district, but only to the Statesville and Asheville districts."

Kernersville Items.

Messrs Editors:

A. H. Beard, Esq., is erecting a large, handsome dwelling on Front Street.—He has resigned the office of magistrate. Our town is without any J. P., as Esquire Kerner is most of his time in Stokes County at present. We have no Deputy Sheriff or Constable under five miles. When Sheriff Hill went out, the officers here went with him and so we are officerless and have no accommodations as regards the matter. But we must have another Esquire and Constable in our town for convenience.

J. W. Beard's new store will soon be ready for occupancy.——The Faculty of the Academy are preparing their pupils for the closing exercises. After the usual examinations in the literary department, Tuesday night of the 17th inst., a Concert and Tableau will take place in the school-building, 25 cents admittance, proceeds for the benefit of the building.——Wednesday night the male school will declaim in the M. E. Church. This school has been liberally patronized this term.——It is very fashionable now, before you enter a house, to call out, "have you the mumps in there," as every third one has his jaws bandaged. But the material is getting very scarce now.——William Lenk has killed the largest hog as yet, weighing 537 lbs., net.

Rev. J. M. Hunt has been returned to the Forsyth circuit again. He did good work this year and carried up to Conference a good report,—the conversion of three hundred and sixteen souls, while three hundred joined the M. E. Church South. The ladies of Kernersville made a present to him of a new suit of clothes as a token of their esteem for his ardent and faithful labors, which resulted in forty souls being converted in our town this fall. PHI.

Kernersville, N. C., Dec. 9, 1878.

DISEASES OF SWINE.—In accordance with the bill of last Congress, introduced by Senator Paddock, which appropriated $10,000 to pay the expenses of an investigation of the nature and cause of the diseases prevalent among swine, the commissioner of agriculture appointed competent gentlemen in the States of Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, North Carolina, Virginia and the western part of New York, who have been engaged in prosecuting their investigations, and have nearly all submitted extended reports which will be submitted to Congress.

CONGRESS.

Synopsis of President Hayes's Message.

The President thanks the Divine Being for His continued bestowal of countless blessings upon our country. We are at peace with all nations. Our credit is probably stronger than ever before.—We have had abundant harvests, reviving industries and promised prosperity.

It reviews the history of the yellow fever epidemic and says: "The fearful spread of this pestilence has awakened a very general public sentiment in favor of National sanitary administration which shall not only control quarrantine but have sanitary supervision of the internal commerce in times of epidemics, and hold an advisory relation to the State and municipal health authorities, with power to deal with whatever endangers the public health, and which municipal and State authorities are unable to regulate. The National Quarantine Act, approved April 29th, 1878, which was passed too late in the last session of Congress to provide means for carrying it into practical operation during the past season, is a step in the direction here indicated. In view of the necessity for more effective measures by quarantine and otherwise for the protection of our seaports and country generally from this and other epidemics, it is recommended that Congress give to the whole subject early and careful consideration.

Permanent pacification of the country by the complete protection of all citizens in every civil and political right continues to be of permanent interest with the great body of our people. Every step in this direction is welcomed with public approval, and every interruption of steady and uniform progress to the desired consumation awakens general uneasiness and wide-spread condemnation. The recent Congressional elections have furnished a direct and trustworthy test of the advance thus far made in the practical establishment of the right of suffrage, secured by the Constitution to the liberated race in the Southern States.—All disturbing influences, real or imaginary, had been removed from all these States. The constitutional amendments which conferred freedom and the equality of civil and political rights upon the colored people of the South were adopted by the concurrent action of the great body of good citizens who maintained the authority of the National Government and the integrity and perpetuity of the Union at such cost of treasure and life, as a wise and necessary embodiment in the organic law of the just results of the war. The people of the former slave-holding States accepted these results and gave in every practicable form assurances that the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, and the laws passed in pursuance thereof, should in good faith be enforced rigidly and impartially in letter and spirit, to the end that the humblest citizen, without distinction of race and color, should, under them, receive full and equal protection in person and property, and in political rights and privileges. By these Constitutional amendments the Southern section of the Union obtained a large increase of political power in Congress and in the Electoral College, and the country justly expected that elections would proceed, as to the enfranchised race, upon the same circumstances of legal and constitutional freedom and protection which obtained in all the other States of the Union. The friends of law and order looked forward to the conduct of these elections as offering to the general judgment of the country an important opportunity to measure the degree in which the right of suffrage could be exercised by the colored people and would be respected by their fellow-citizens; but a more general enjoyment of the freedom of suffrage by the colored people, and a more just and generous protection of that freedom by the communities of which they form a part, were generally anticipated than the record of the elections discloses. In some of those States in which the colordd people have been unable to make their opinions felt in elections, the result is mainly due to influences not easily measured or remedied by legal protection; but in the States of Louisiana and South Carolina at large, and in some particular Congressional districts outside of those States, the records of the elections seem to compel the conclusion that the rights of the colored voters have been over-ridden and their participation in elections not permitted to be either general or free. It will be for the Congress, for which these elections were held, to make such examinations into their conduct as may be appropriate to determine the validity of the claims of members to their seats. In the meanwhile it becomes the duty of the executive and judicial departments of the Government, each in its province, to inquire into and punish violations of the laws of the United States which have occurred. I can but repeat what I said in this connection in my last message, that whatever authority rests with me to this end, I shall not hesitate to put forth, and I am unwilling to forego a renewed appeal to Legislatures, Courts, Executive authorities and the people of the States where these wrongs have been perpetrated, to give their assistance towards bringing to justice the offenders, and preventing a repitition of these crimes. No means within my power will be spared to obtain a full and fair investigation of the alleged crimes and to secure the conviction and just punishment of the guilty.

It is to be observed that the principal appropriations made for the department of justice at the last session, contained the following clause: "And for defraying the expenses which may be incurred in the enforcement of the Act approved Feb. 28th, 1872, entitled An Act to amend an Act approved May 30th, 1870, entitled an Act to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States in the several States of the Union and for other purposes or any Acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto." It is the opinion of the Attorney-General that the expenses of these proceedings will largely exceed the amount which was thus provided, and I rely confidently upon Congress to make adequate appropriations to enable the executive department to enforce the laws. I respectfully urge upon your attention that the Congressional elections in every district, in a very important sense, are justly a matter of political interest and concern throughout the whole country. In each State, every political party is entitled to a share of the power which is conferred by legal and constitutional suffrage. It is the right of every citizen possessing the qualifications prescribed by law, to cast one unintimidated ballot honestly counted. So long as the exercise of this power and the enjoyment of this right are common and equal, politically as well as formally, the submission to the results of suffrage will be accorded loyally and cheerfully, and all the departments of the Government will feel the true vigor of the popular will thus expressed. No temporary or administrative interests of the Government, however urgent or weighty, will ever displace the zeal of our people in defence of the primary rights of citizenship. They understand that the protection of liberty requires the maintenance in the full vigor of manly methods, of free speech, a free press and free suffrage, and will sustain the full authority of the Government to enforce the laws which are framed to preserve these inestimable rights. The material progress and welfare of the States depend on the protection afforded to their citizens. There can be no peace without such protection, no prosperity without peace, and the whole country is deeply interested in the growth and prosperity of all parts.

While the country has not yet reached complete unity of feeling and confidence between communities so lately and so seriously estranged, I feel an absolute assurance that the tendencies are in that direction, and with increasing force.—The power of public opinion will override all political prejudices, and all sectional or State attachments, in demanding that all over our wide territory the name and character of citizens of the United States shall mean one and the same thing, and carry with them unchallenged security and respect.

A favorable view is taken of the reestablishment of the Chinese legation in the United States, and mention is made that a treaty, looking to the furtherance of commercial intercourse between Japan and America, has been made and will be submmitted for the consideration of the Senate.

The President then refers briefly to the Halifax award, to the termination of the insurrection in Cuba, and while expressing confidence in the strength of the Mexican government to repress incursions on our territory, he says he shall take the earliest opportunity to recognize their ability to restrain marauding parties. He hopes the coming international exhibition in Mexico will tend to a better understanding, and increased commercial intercouse between the two countries.

After summarizing Secretary Sherman's report the President says: "In the present financial condition of the country, I am persuaded that the welfare of legitimate business and industry of every description will be best promoted by abstaining from all attempts to make radical changes in the existing financial legislation. Let it be understood that during the coming year the business of the country will be undisturbed by governmental interference with the laws affecting it, and we may confidently expect that the resumption of specie payments, which will take place at the appointed time, will be successfully and easily maintained, and that it will be followed by a healthful and enduring revival of business."

The creation of additional Circuit Judges is recommended as a remedy for the delay of justice and possible oppression to suitors occasioned by the great increase in the business of the Supreme Court and of the Courts in many of the Circuits.

The President concurs in the recommendations of the Secretaries of War and of the Interior, that Congress provide for the organization of a corps of mounted Indian auxiliaries, to be under the control of the army, and to be used to keep unruly Indians in their reservations, or repress disturbances. This would weaken the restless element among the Indians by giving a number of young men congenial employment, and would aid the army in a task for which its numerical strength is sometimes found insufficient. The President thinks, however, that although force must occasionally be employed to prevent or repress Indian troubles, and wise preparations should be made of that description, greater reliance must be placed on humane and civilized agencies for the ultimate solution of the Indian problem. "It is alike our duty and interest to help the Indians to attain the highest degree of civilization possible for them, and past experience with many tribes affords the greatest encouragement for a continuance of the civilizing policy."

The President expresses no opinion as to whether or not the control of the Indian service should be transferred from the Interior to the War Department, but hopes that Congress, in deciding that pending question, will not overlook the considerations above indicated.

Appointments

Of the Methodist E. Church South, for the year 1879:

RALEIGH DISTRICT—N H D Wilson, P E.

Raleigh, Edenton Street—W S Black.
Raleigh, Person Street—W C Norman.
Cary—J B Bobbitt, E Howland, sup.
Rolesville—L Shell.
Smithfield—P L Herman.
Tar River—R S Webb.
Youngville—J B Reeks.
Louisburg—T W Smith.
Oxford—J T Gibbs.
Granville—J E Thompson.
Henderson—L J Holden.
Nashville—S J McLeod.
Raleigh Christian Advocate—W S Black and F L Reid, Editors.

HILLSBORO DISTRICT—S D Adams, P E.

Hillsboro—J H Wheeler.
Durham—F H Wood.
Chapel Hill—J F Heitman.
Orange—J B Martin.
Person—H H Gibbons.
Leasburg—R A Willis.
Yanceyville—L H Gibbons.
Alamance—R M Brown.
Haw River—W H Moore.
Pittsboro—T J Gattis.
Deep River—W M Jordan; G Farrar and T C Moses, sups.
University of North Carolina — Prof. A W Mangum.

GREENSBORO DIST.—M L Wood, P E.

Greensboro—D R Bruton.
North Guilford—A D Betts.
South Guilford—J R Scroggs.
Asheboro—A P Tyler.
Randolph—C H Phillips; I F Keerans, sup.
Thomasville, High Point and Trinity—C C Dodson.
Lexington Station—T S Campbell.
Davidson—M C Thomas.
Winston—P J. Carraway.
Forsyth—M J Hunt.
Stokes—T H Pegram.
Madison—J W Lewis.
Wentworth—V A Sharp.
Trinity College—B Craven, President.
Agent for Trinity College—N M Jurney.

SALISBURY DISTRICT—R G Barrett, P E.

Salisbury—J J Renn.
Salisbury Circuit—D L Earnhardt.
Mooresville Circuit—J T Harris.
Statesville—T A Coon.
Statesville Circuit—T L Triplett, N S Norton.
Mocksville—T A Boone.
Davie—W C Wilson.
Iredell—M V Sherrill.
Alexander—J C Rowe.
Little River—To be supplied by A Carson.
Hunting Creek Mission—A M Long.
Yadkinville—S D Peeler.
Mt. Airy—J Wilson.
Surry—W L Creasy.
Pilot Mountain—S H Helsabeck.
Wilkes—E J Eudaily, N E Coltrane.
Roaring River Mission—J F Craven.

SHELBY DISTRICT—J S Nelson, P E.

Shelby & King's Mountain—H T Hudson.
Shelby Circuit—J W North.
Double Shoals—C A Gault.
Cherry Mountain—To be supplied by R M Hoyle.
Rutherfordton—R F Bumpass.
Columbus Mission—To be supplied by A E Wiley.
Marion—T L Hoyle.
South Mountain Mission—To be supplied by J A Belk.
Upper Broad River—W B Maness.
Morganton—J W Wheeler.
Morganton Circuit—P F W Stamey.
Lenoir—W M Robey.
Lenoir Circuit—J S Ervin.
Caldwell—J C Crisp.
Happy Home—J D Carpenter.
Newton—C M Anderson.
Rock Springs—G W Ivy.
South Fork—J C Hartsell.
Dallas—J B Carpenter; J W Puett, sup.
Lincolnton—G F Round.

CHARLOTTE DISTRICT—W H Bobbitt, P E

Charlotte, Tryon Street—A A Boshamer
Charlotte, Calvary Mission—To be supplied by J F Butt.
North Charlotte—to be supplied.
South Charlotte—M H Hoyle.
Pineville—L E Stacey.
Pleasant Grove—R T N Stevenson.
Monroe Circuit—Z Rush.
Monroe Station—J H Guinn.
Concord Station—H P Cole.
Concord Circuit—W D Lee.
Harrisburg—J C Thomas.
Mt. Pleasant—J B Alford.
Albemarle—I T Wyche.
Stanly—M Foy.
Ansonville—J N Cole.
Wadesboro Station—P L Groom.
Wadesboro Circuit—O J Brent.
Lilesville—T W Guthrie; C M Pepper, sup.

FAYETTEVILLE DISTRICT—L L Hendren, P E.

Fayetteville—L W Crawford.
Cumberland—G W Hardison.
Lumberton—D May.
Robeson—J J Carden.
Laurenburg—B C Phillips.
White Sulphur Springs—W S Chaffin.
Rockingham—Joseph Wheeler.
Mt. Gilead—J W Jenkins.
Pekin—C M Gentry.
Uwharie—M W Boyles.
Montgomery—L E Thompson.
Carthage—T H Edwards.
Jonesboro—S V Hoyle.
Buckhorn—P Greening.
Lillington Mission—J W Avent.

NEWBERN DISTRICT—Wm Closs, P E

Newbern—J R Brooks.
Goldsboro—J T Bagwell.
Wilson—J A Cunninggim.
Wayne—W C Cannon.
Mt. Olive—J Mahoney.
Kinston—F D Swindell.
Snow Hill—W H Call.
Neuse—N A Hooker.
LaGrange—B B Culbreth.
Swift Creek—J Johnson.
Craven—R C Beaman.
Jones—To be supplied by W C Puckett.
Beaufort—W P McCorkle.
Carterett—J E Bristow.
Straits—To be supplied by H Farrow.

WILMINGTON DISTRICT—L S Burkhead, P E.

Wilmington, Front Street—E A Yates.
Wilmington, Fifth Street—B R Hall.
Topsail—J B Bailey.
Duplin—T P Ricaud.
Clinton—J Sanford.
Cokesbury—F A Bishop.
Coharie—D Gulbreth.
Bladen—J Tillett.
Elizabeth—J W Randle.
Whitesville—J T Lyon.
Waccamaw Mission—T J Browning.
Smithville—H F Wiley.
Onslow—M H Moore.

WASHINGTON CIRCUIT—J E Mann, P E

Warrenton—J M Rhodes.
Warren—J R Griffith.
Roanoke—R O Burton.
Weldon and Halifax—A R Raven.
East Halifax—To be supplied by C M Cook.
Halifax Circuit—J D Buie.
Tarboro—W S Rone.
Edgecombe—J N Andrews.
Williamston—W H Watkins.
Greenville—L L Nash.
Washington—S M Davis.
Plymouth—W B Doub.
Columbia—J M Lumley.
Bath—To be supplied by E D Hoover.
Mattamuskeet—J H Gordon.
Portsmouth, Ocracoke and Hatteras—To be supplied.

Wilson was selected as the place of the next meeting, the only other place put in nomination being Raleigh and that was withdrawn.

HOLIDAY GOODS

AT THE

Salem Book Store.

THANKFUL for the liberal patronage heretofore received, we take pleasure in announcing that our stock of

HOLIDAY GOODS,

this season, has been carefully selected, and embraces a variety of useful and ornamental articles which are offered at prices to suit the times, consisting of

GIFT BOOKS,

(PROSE AND POETRY,)

FAMILY BIBLES, POCKET BIBLES,
PRAYERS and HYMNALS,
HYMN BOOKS,
CHILDREN'S BOOKS in great variety.
WRITING DESKS, WORK BOXES,
WALL and WORK BASKETS,
PAPETERIES, all prices and styles.
PAPER KNIVES, fine and common.
ALBUMS, Photo and Autograph,
HANDKERCHIEF and GLOVE BOXES,
DIARIES, PORTMONAIS & PURSES,
&c., &c., &c., &c.

We will use our best endeavors to please all who may favor us with a call,

Very respectfully,
L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

They All Want It,

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Publishes both the religious and secular news that is desired in any family, while all that is likely to do harm is shut out. It devotes four pages to religious news, and four to secular.

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will contain all the important news that can interest or instruct; so that any one who reads it will be thorougly posted.

We do not run a benevolent institution, and we do not ask for the support of charity. We propose to make the **Best Newspaper** that is published, and we propose to sell it as cheaply as it can be afforded. Let those who want pure, sound, sensible, truthful reading, subscribe for it, and let them induce others to do the same. We are now publishing in the OBSERVER the Story of

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by Mrs. CHARLES, author of "Chronicles of the Schonberg-Cotta Family."

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CONDENSED TIME.

North Carolina Railroad.

TRAINS GOING EAST.

Date, Dec. 1, 1878.	No. 2. Daily.	No. 4. Daily.	No. 8. Daily ex. Sun.
Leave Charlotte	3 20 a m	6 55 p m	.....
" Salisbury	5 34 a m	9 10 p m	.....
" High Point	7 00 a m	10 39 p m	.....
Arrive Greensboro	7 39 a m	11 18 p m	.....
Leave Greensboro	8 00 a m	.....	4 15 p m
Arrive Hillsboro	10 16 a m	.....	8 57 p m
" Durham	10 59 a m	.....	10 24 p m
" Raleigh	12 15 p m	.....	1 10 a m
Leave "	3 30 p m	5 45 a m	.....
Arrive Goldsboro	5 55 p m	9 55 a m	.....

No. 2—Connects at Salisbury with W. N. C. R. R., for all points in Western North Carolina, daily except Sunday. At Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West. At Goldsboro, with W. & W. R. R. for Wilmington.

No. 4—Connects at Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West.

TRAINS GOING WEST.

Date, Dec. 1, 1878.	No. 1. Daily.	No. 3. Daily.	No. 7. Daily. ex. Sun.
Leave Goldsboro	10 10 a m	6 30 p m	.....
Arrive Raleigh	12 40 p m	10 20 p m	.....
Leave "	4 10 p m	.....	6 45 a m
Arrive Durham	5 33 p m	.....	8 06 a m
" " Hillsboro	6 17 p m	.....	11 00 a m
" Greensboro	8 35 p m	.....	3 30 p m
Leave "	8 53 p m	6 47 am	.....
Arrive High Point	9 25 p m	7 25 a m	.....
" Salisbury	10 56 p m	9 01 a m	.....
" Charlotte	1 00 a m	12 [illegible] a m	.....

No. 1—Connects at Greensboro with Salem Branch. At Salisbury with W. N. C. R. R. daily except Sunday, for all points in Western North Carolina. At AirLine Junction with A. & C. A. L. R. R. for all points South and South-east

No. 3—Connects at Air Line Junction with A. & C. A. L. R. R. for all points South and Southeast; at Charlotte with C., C. & A. & A. R. R. for all points South and Southwest.

SALEM BRANCH.

Leave Greensboro daily except Sunday				9 10 p m
Arrive Kernersville	"	"	"	10 20 p m
Arrive Salem	"	"	"	11 30 p m
Leave Salem	"	"	"	6 00 a m
Arrive Kernersville	"	"	"	6 40 a m
Arrive Greensboro	"	"	"	8 00 a m

Connecting at Greensboro with Trains on R. & D. and N. C. Railroads.

Sleep'g Cars Without Change,

Run both ways with Trains (Nos. 1 and 2) between New York and Atlanta via Richmond, Greensboro and Charlotte, and both ways on Trains Nos. 3 and 4 between New York and Savannah via Richmond, Charlotte and Augusta.

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J. R. MACMURDO,
Gen'l Pass. Agent, Richmond, Va.

Floral Autograph Album.

A new and beautiful album, richly illustrated with choice Wreaths and Bouquets of Flowers. The most elegant Birthday Present ever offered at

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A BLACKSMITH, immediately. Apply to the undersigned. W. F. SWAIM.
Farmington, Davie co., N. C. tf. Oct. 3.

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PATTERSON & CO.

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KEEP IN STOCK AND OFFER AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, A

Fine & Varied Assortment of Dress Goods,

BLEACHED MUSLINS, Choice Styles New FALL PRINTS, NOTIONS, and FANCY GOODS, including Hosiery, Buttons, Threads, Gloves, Toilet Soaps, &c. Looking Glasses of different sizes, Umbrellas at all prices. Choice COFFEES and SUGARS.

OIL CLOTHS, Floor and Table, Daily expected. A fine lot of LADIES' VEILS, Gentlemen's Saxony and Nutria HATS. TOILET and LAUNDRY SOAPS.

A. T. Stewart & Co's Superior CASHMERES and ALPACAS. Our Agency for CARPETS continues, and we can offer all styles at from 10 to 15 percent less than last winter' sprices. Goods delivered promptly in Winston and Salem, and mailable packages sent to the country, free of charge,

AUGUST 8th, 1878.

HINSHAW & CO., AGENTS,

OPPOSITE PIEDMONT WAREHOUSE.

WINSTON, N. C.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE, GRASS SEEDS, FERTILIZERS & DRIED FRUITS.

RECEIVE NEW GOODS NEARLY EVERY DAY, AND ALL THEIR ROOMS are kept filled with well selected Goods which they sell at **BOTTOM PRICES.** They invite their customers and public generally, to call and examine for themselves They have a

MOST VARIED AND COMPLETE STOCK,

and one of

THE LARGEST IN TOWN,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

500 PIECES PRINTS, ASSORTED;
Best Stock of Black Alpacas in Winston;

COTTON YARNS, SHEETINGS, PLAIDS, GINGHAMS, DRILLING, LINSEYS, WORSTEDS DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, CASSIMERS, ERIES' JEANS, CLOTHS, JEANS, LINENS, COTTINETTS, SKIRTS, GENTLEMEN'S AND LADIES' MERINO UNDERWEAR and BLANKETS. A FULL LINE OF NOTIONS, MEN'S GLOVES, HATS, HARDWARE, NAILS, WHITE LEAD, (cheap) OILS, VARNISHES, HORSE AND MULE SHOES, AXES, ROPE, GLASS, PUTTY, WOODENWARE, DRUGS, CANNED GOODS, OYSTERS, CRACKERS, GROCERIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FINE AND COMMON SYRUP, MEAT, LARD, COFFEE, SUGAR, &c. 500 SACKS COARSE AND FINE SALT. 2,000 POUNDS OF SOLE LEATHER, 2,000 PAIRS BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY GRADE. CALL AND SEE THEM.

We keep a full line of SHOES FOR LADIES AND MISSES, made at Winchester, Va., every pair of which we warrant. We also have a very large stock of all grades of other shoes.

DRIED FRUITS AND ALL COUNTRY PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR MERCHANDISE.

Our facilities for handling Goods and Produce are not surpassed by any house, here or elsewhere, in this country, and we at all time pay full market price for all saleable produce. All our prices are based on Cash.—We do this believing it to be the fairest way for both seller and buyer.

ALLISON & ADDISON'S

"STAR ★ BRAND"

COMPLETE MANURE FOR TOBACCO AND WHEAT.

Is the cheapest Fertilizer, according to grade, on the market, and has given almost universal satisfaction. Standard guaranteed. We refer to 300 farmers in this and adjoining counties, who have been and are using it. We also keep fresh ground PLASTER and No. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO.

ALL OUR SEEDS ARE FIRST CLASS,

and are from the well known Seedsmen of Richmond, Va., Allison & Addison. We now have in stock both at wholesale and retail, in any quantities, Clover Seed, Orchard Grass Seed, Herd's Grass Seed, Timothy Seed, Blue Grass Seed, German Millet Seed, and other varieties of Seeds.

ISAAC H. NELSON, of Stokes County,
NEWTON H. MEDEARIS, of Forsyth County,
JOHN W. MILLER, of Davidson County,

are with us and invite their friends to come and see them. They offer to the trade inducements unsurpassed by any house here. Respectfully,

HINSHAW & CO., Agents.

Winston, Aug. 8th, 1878.

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY!

Z. G. HEGE, OF SALEM, N. C. | M. B. BITTING, OF BETHLEHEM, PA.

SIEWERS'

OLD FURNITURE & COFFIN SHOP AGAIN OPENED.

THE WINSTON FURNITURE AND COFFIN COMPANY have rented J. D. SIEWERS' CABINET SHOP and all the machinery, where they intend to keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of FURNITURE and COFFINS. They have the most competent mechanics in their employment, and are able to do any kind of jobs ordered from them.

All kinds of REPAIRING, UPHOLSTERING, SAW FILING, &c., done in the most thorough and skillful manner.

Z. G. Hege will be glad to see all his old friends, in town and country, at any time.

A full supply of COFFINS, all sizes, always on hand.

Call at the Shop opposite Piedmont Warehouse, Winston, N. C., and at J. D. Siewers' Old Stand, Salem, N. C. Address,

WINSTON FURNITURE & COFFIN CO.
Winston and Salem, Sept. 5, 1878. 1y.

GREAT REDUCTION

IN PRICES.

The withdrawal of J. H. SAILOR from the firm of CRAFT & SAILOR has caused the firm to offer their VERY LARGE

NURSERY STOCK

at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. All persons in want of Fruit Trees, Plants, &c., should write at once for

SPECIAL PRICES.

The finest and largest stock ever offered. Notes and accounts must be settled at once.

CRAFT & SAILOR.

THE NURSERY BUSINESS will henceforth be carried on, in all its branches, at the GROUNDS now occupied with stock, by the undersigned, who has become sole Proprietor of THE CEDAR COVE NURSERY,

N. W. CRAFT,
RED PLAINS,
Yadkin Co., N. C.

CARPETS, CARPETS,

CARPETS.

THE people of this vicinity have long felt the necessity of having a larger and better assortment of Carpets to select from has ever been kept in the place before. *That is now fully supplied.* We have secure the exclusive use of

Richardson's Carpet Exhibitor,

A WONDERFUL INVENTION

for showing Carpets; a brief description of the use of which we give below.

With the use of the CARPET EXHIBITOR, we show from a Sample just how the Carpet looks on a very large room, multiplying the Sample a thousand times, matched and shown as perfect as when the carpet is made up and nailed upon the floor. In this way we are now prepared to show you a

NEW YORK WHOLESALE STOCK.

We have made special arrangements with one of the *Largest Houses* in New York, to fill all our orders for Carpets, and will show you a larger assortment to select from than has ever been kept outside of a wholesale house,

We keep samples of all

NEW AND DESIRABLE PATTERNS.

which *are not kept in stock* outside of large cities. This way of buying Carpets has now *become popular*, and we show what you would otherwise have to go to New York to find. We can sell as cheap for *cash* as you can buy for *cash* in New York, and there being no remnants to take off the profits, we are enabled to sell on a very small commission, and most respectfully invite the public to examine our stock, and satisfy themselves.

IF YOU WANT A CARPET

of any dimensions, bring a correct measure of your room and we guarantee to suit you

Please call and see us, whether you wis to buy or not, as it is no trouble to show goods.

PATTERSON & CO.,

CARPETS, DRY GOODS and GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Main Street, Salem, N. C.

PRESCRIPTION FREE!

For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any Druggist has the ingredients. Address, Dr. W. JAQUES & CO., 150 West Sixth Street, Cincinnati, O.

The People's Press.

Post Office Directory.

Salem, N. C. Post Office Arrangements. Office hours from 7 o'clock, A. M., to 6 P. M., during the week, and on Sunday from 7 to 8 A. M.

TIME OF ARRIVAL AND CLOSING OF MAILS.

RAILROAD, from Greensboro to Salem closes every day, except Sunday at 4.45. p. m. Due every day, except Sunday, by 10:50 p. m.

MOUNT AIRY, via Winston, Old Town, Bethania, Five Forks, Dalton, Pilot Mountain, Flat Shoals and Tom's Creek. Closes every day except Sunday, at 6:30, a. m. Due every day except Sunday, at 6, p. m.

DANBURY, via Winston, Flat Branch, Sedge Garden, Germanton and Walnut Cove. Closes every day except Sunday at 6:30, a. m, Due every day, except Sunday by 5, p. m.

HUNTSVILLE, via Lewisville and Panther Creek. Closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6:30, a. m. Due Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 10, a. m.

RICHMOND HILL, via Mount Tabor, Vienna, Red Plains and East Bend. Closes Monday and Friday at 6:30 a. m. Due Tuesday and Saturday by 2, p. m.

FULTON, via Friedberg, Advance and Elbaville, closes every Friday, at 6:30, A. M. Due every Saturday, by 8, A. M.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

LOCAL ITEMS.

IN R. R. timetable note corrections.

CHRISTMAS comes on Wednesday this year.

THE creek was up and over the bottom Tuesday morning.

Mrs. MOON is holding forth at High Point.

A Xmas goose can be bought for 50 cents.

THE pavements are icy and slippery these mornings. Watch, or you fall.

A Colt, seven months old, for sale. Enquire at this office.

SHOATS are offered freely at 4 cts. a pound.

Messrs. CRIST & VOGLER distribute 2,000 copies of their *Christmas Advertiser*.

THE Street Commissioner has had all the side-walk guttering cleansed.

STOCKHOLDERS of the First National Bank of Salem meet on Jan. 14th, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Two persons, on charge of petty larceny, broke Stokes county jail a few weeks since.

MORAVIAN BOYS' SCHOOL closes for the Christmas holidays on Friday, the 20th inst.

UNDER Sheriff Fogle's administration John Masten has received the appointment of jailor.

ADDISON VANCE has purchased the dwelling house of W. P. Ormsby, on Depot Street.

HAVE one and all burnt out your chimneys recently. $5 fine if they catch a fire.

Rev. J. B. RICHARDSON received one member into the Waughtown church Sunday, by the rite of immersion.

CHRISTMAS ENTERTAINMENT at the Academy takes place on Thursday the 19th.

THE Gruber Family Concert Thursday evening for benefit of Episcopal Chapel netted $20.

A BRISK spit of a snow storm passed over Germanton, Stokes county, last week.

THE next term of Court will be the Inferior which meets on the 2nd Monday in February.

Messrs. H. W., Frank and H. E. Fries returned safely home Saturday night from their European tour.

VENUS was in conjunction above the Sun on the 6th and passed from morning to evening star.

F. C. CLINARD and family, of Hickory, spent a few days in Salem, his former home, the past week.

Rev. H. A. BROWN immersed one candidate for church membership, at Belo's pond, Sunday afternoon.

W. T. VOGLER has not yet recovered from his severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism. Hope to see Will out again soon.

BOQUETS of woodland leaves, tastily arranged, pressed and varnished, are sold in New York and Baltimore for benefit of the Episcopal Chapel.

Miss L. PAINTER delivered a temperance lecture as her farewell address, in the M. E. Church, last Wednesday evening.

THOMAS LEDFORD, residing at the old Griffin place, near town, had a suit of clothes stolen from his house while absent from home one day last week.

SHERIFF FOGLE has appointed Reuben Morris as Deputy Sheriff for Kernersville township, and Reuben S. Crews in Salem Chapel township.

AN employee in the Collector of Internal Revenue's office informs us that the removal of the department back to Greensboro is very improbable.

THERE have been 30 odd additions of membership to the Methodist E. Church since the revival of Mrs. Moon and Miss Painter.

REN SELF has been committed to our jail for waylaying and badly beating Cornelis Whicker, near Kernersville, last Saturday evening.

THE members of the M. E. Church and many friends gladly welcome Rev. R. P. Carraway back again to the pastorship of that Church for another season.

Rev. A. L. OETER has received and accepted a position as editor of the *Moravian*, at Bethlehem, Pa., published in the interests of the Moravian Church.

A RECORD of the hogs slaughtered last year and this, is being kept by a citizen of Waughtown. Would be pleased to publish the total of each when the season is over.

THE annual Church officer's love-feast was held in the Moravian Church Chapel, Thursday evening. The musicians, Sunday School teachers, and all officials of the Church participated.

Rev. E. RONDTHALER was suddenly called to Bethlehem, Pa., Monday, by the death of his nephew, a son of Mr. Joseph Rice. His absence will be of a week's or more duration.

DIPHTHERIA.—Kerosene oil is recommended for diphtheria, by using it as a gargle, also swallowing a little.

When the disorders of babyhood attack your baby use at once Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup and notice its rapid and beneficial effect. Price 22 cents.

Mr. ROBINSON, the gentleman from Granville, who contemplates the publication of a paper in Winston, has for a week or more past, been confined to his room by a severe spell of sickness.

THE time for Christmas decorations is near at hand, and cedar and evergreens will be in demand. The custom of commemorating Christ's nativity in this manner is of ancient date and very prevalent in Salem.

Xmas gifts in great profusion at Smith's Drug Store, Winston. If you wish something real pretty for a present go and examine his fancy goods and toilet articles. They will certainly please you. Wat. is ever ready to wait on customers and show goods.

ONE of the boats in use by the U. S. Surveying party, overturned at Douthit's Saw Mill dam, on the Yadkin river, last week. The contents got a good soaking but nothing was damaged seriously or lost. The dam is under the surface and was not noticed by the boatman.

John, Nat, and Will, the obliging salesmen at Allen's Hardware Store, invite all to give them a call during the Christmas times. A large stock of Hardware on hand and more on the road. Don't forget Allen's corner and when you pass, give the boys a call.

To all who may have in their possession, magazines, and other perodicals, the property of the Citizens' Reading Club, (or formerly Young Men's Club,) are earnestly requested to return the same to J. H. Shultz. The Club wishes to have them bound, and many numbers are missing.

PERSONAL.—Should this meet the eye of the individual who created a disturbance in church last Sunday by his continued coughing, he will confer a favor on the congregation by procuring a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, which will cure him.

THE fire company had a regular parade Saturday evening, and tried to perfection the water supply hydrants. At the Academy a heigh of 80 feet (up to the flooring of the church belfry,) was reached with ease. Up town as far as the engine house, the force is sufficiently powerful to play a strong stream upon the roofs of dwellings thereabouts.

LAST Monday the U. S. Surveying Corps reached Idoll's Ferry, on the Yadkin River. The company numbers 30 and the average rate of travel is from 5 to 6 miles per day. Three good sized boats, one the "Christian Reid," are used for transportation by the party.—Frequent rains caused much delay. The success of making the Yadkin navigable, is spoken of as highly probable.

THE tobacco market is brisk. More so than for weeks past. The weed comes in freely and sells readily. Prices are better too, and during the past week $50 and $60 per cwt., were obtained for an extra prime article.

Prof. AGTHE has presented us with a Duett, composed by himself, and published by George Willig & Co., Baltimore. The music is first class, and reflects credit on both the composer and publisher. The piece is entitled "Now Hill and Dale," and will be given at the Chsistmas Entertainment of the Salem Female Academy.

CHEW Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

FINE HOGS.—I. E. Kimel, of Friedberg neighborhood, killed five hogs on 23rd November, weighing 238, 357, 266, 272, 282, averaging about 283, at fourteen months old.

T. S. Spaugh, of same vicinity, killed five hogs, Nov. 28th, weighing 266, 276, 276, 272, 274, averaging about 273, at 10months old.

Noah Kimel, of same neighborhood, killed five hogs, November 25th, weighing 212, 216, 222, 227 and 238, averaging 228 at eight months old.

The widow of the late Wm. Clinard, killed a fine hog, recently, weighing 454 lbs, 2 years old.

STOKES COUNTY. — Joel F. Fulton died last week from the wounds inflicted upon him by George Hairston. Hairston had not been arrested at last accounts.

THE following is the Jury drawn for February term, Stokes county Inferior Couet: D W Dodd, W M Edwards, J H Farguson, C W McAnally, Joel E. Hill, R R Hutcherson, J A B Dalton, J F Flippin, P W Lawrence, Wm. Campbell, Sam'l J Wall, W S Wilson, A G Sizemore, J A Richardson, Leander Nelson, F J Baker, Thos. Tillotson, J C Newsom, Joshua T Joyce, S H Poor, W A Lawrence, J R Jewell, Martin Venable, Z S Alley, R H Steele, Jos. H Griffin, Wilson B Vaughn, A J Robertson, D W Bocock, Albert Boyles.—*Reporter*.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
Salem, N. C., Dec. 10, 1878.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held in Salem, on Tuesday, the 14th day of January, 1879, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

W. A. LEMLY, *Cashier*.

A Remarkable Result.

It makes no difference how many Physicians, or how much medicine you have tried, it is now an established fact that German Syrup is the only remedy which has given complete satisfaction in severe cases of Lung Diseases. It is true there are yet thousands of persons who are predisposed to Throat and Lung Affections, Consumption, Hemorrhages, Asthma, Severe Colds settled on the Breast, Pneumonia, Whooping Cough, &c., who have no personal knowledge of Boschee's German Syrup. To such we would say that 50,000 dozen were sold last year without one complaint. Consumptives try just one bottle. Regular size 75 cents. Sold by all Druggists in America.

DIED.

In Salisbury, on the 1st, inst., JAMES MORTIMER, youngest son of J. J. & M. A. Bruner, aged nearly eleven years.

"VEGETINE,"
WILL CURE RHEUMATISM.

MR. ALBERT CROOKER, the well known druggist and apothecary, of Springvale, Me., always advises every one troubled with Rheumatism to try VEGETINE.

Read his Statement:

SPRINGVALE, ME., Oct. 12, 1876.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir:—Fifteen years ago last fall I was taken sick with rheumatism, was unable to move until the next April. From that time until three years ago this fall, I suffered everything with rheumatism. Sometimes there would be weeks at a time that I could not step one step; these attacks were quite often. I suffered everything that a man could. Over three years ago last Spring I commenced taking VEGETINE and followed it up until I had taken seven bottles; have had no rheumatism since that time. I always advise every one that is troubled with rheumatism to try VEGETINE, and not suffer for years as I have done. This statement is gratuitous as far as Mr. Stevens is concerned, Yours, etc.,

ALBERT CROOKER,
Firm of A. Crooker & Co., Druggists and Apothecaries.

VECETINE
HAS ENTIRELY CURED ME.

BOSTON, Oct. 1870.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir:—My daughter, after having a severe attack of Whooping Cough, was left in a feeble state of health. Being advised by a friend she tried the VEGETINE, and after using a few bottles was fully restored to health.

I have been a great sufferer from Rheumatism. I have taken several bottles of the VEGETINE for this complaint, and am happy to say it has entirely cured me. I have recommended the VEGETINE to others with the same good results. It is a great cleanser and purifier of the blood; it is pleasant to take and I can cheerfully recommend it.

JAMES MORSE, 364 Athens Street.

Rheumatism is a Disease of the Blood.

The blood in this disease is found to contain an excess of fibrin. VEGETINE acts by converting the blood from its diseased condition to a healthy circulation. VEGETINE regulates the bowels which is very important in this complaint. One bottle of Vegetine will give relief; but, to effect a permanent cure, it must be taken regularly, and may take several bottles, especially in cases of long-standing. Vegetine is sold by all Druggists. Try it, and your verdict will be the same as that of thousands before you who say, "I never found so much relief as from the use of VEGETINE," which is composed exclusively of *Barks, Roots* and *Herbs*.

"VEGETINE" says a Boston physician, "has no equal as a blood purifier. Hearing of its many wonderful cures, after all other remedies had failed, I visited the laboratory and convinced myself of its genuine merit. It is prepared from barks, roots and herbs, and they are compounded in such a manner as to produce astonishing results."

VECETINE.
NOTHING EQUAL TO IT.

SOUTH SALEM, MASS., Nov. 14, 1876.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir:—I have been troubled with Scrofula, Canker, and Liver Complaint for three years. Nothing ever did me any good until I commenced using the VEGETINE. I am now getting along first rate, and still using the Vegetine. I consider there is nothing equal to it for such complaints. Can heartily recommend it to every body.

Yours truly,
MRS. LIZZIE M. PACKARD,
No. 16 Lagrange Street, South Salem, Mass.

VEGETINE
Prepared by
H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

THE MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY

PATTERSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANTS.

PRODUCE.

Wheat, $1.00 to $1.10; Old corn, 00 to 00; Corn, 50 to 00; Rye, 50 to 55; Oats, 30; Flaxseed, 85; Feathers, (new) 40; Butter 10 to 12½; Eggs, 12½; Beeswax, 22 to 24; Flour, $2 50 to $0 00; Meal, per lb., 1½c.; Pork, 5 to 6; Lard, 9 to 10; Peas, 50; Raw Cotton, 8; Wool, 30 a 35; Green Apples, 40 a 60; Chestnuts, $1.50; Tallow, 7.

STAPLE GOODS.

Sugars, Brown 8 to 9; White, 10 to 12; Coffees, Rio, 14 to 18; Extra Fancy, 20; Yarns, 85; Sheeting 6 to 7; Plaids, 8¾ to 0; Soda, 5; Kerosene Oil, per gallon, 18; Syrup, per gallon, 25; Salt, per sack, $1 10, $1 15, $1 25, $2 00.

The above represents wholesale prices. Retail prices are higher, except for salt.

Winston Tobacco Market.

REPORTED BY A. B. GORRELL
WINSTON, N. C., Dec. 10th, 1878.

Breaks have been quite full for the past week, with good demands for fine wrappers and all tobaccos of character.

NEW CROP.		
Lugs, Green	$1 00 to	$1 50
" Com,	2 00 to	2 50
" Good Red	3 00 to	3 50
" Bright com	3 50 to	4 50
" " good	5 00 to	6 00
" " fine	7 00 to	10 00
" " fancy	12 00 to	15 00
Leaf Common	3 00 to	4 50
" Good	5 00 to	7 00
Bright thin leaf	8 00 to	15 00
Common Wrappers	8 50 to	10 00
Medium " "	12 50 to	18 00
Fine " "	20 00 to 40 00 to	60 00

as to color and quality.

CHARLOTTE, Dec. 6.–Flour $2 40 a $2 60. Wheat 90. Corn 45 a 50. Oats 35 a 40. Bacon 5½ a 6. Potatoes, 30 a 62.

FAYETTEVILLE, Dec. 6.–Bacon 7 a 10. Apple Brandy $2 25. Flour $4 75 a $5 25. Corn 70 a 72. Wheat 90 a $1 00. Lard, 9 a 10. Potatoes, 35 a 40. Whisky $2 00.

NEW YORK Dec. 9.–Flour 4 00 a 4 75. Wheat 90 a $1 00. Corn 46 a 47. Oats 27 a 28.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 9.—Wheat 95 a $1 07. Corn 42 a 46. Oats 27 a 31. Flour $2 75 a $3 50. Bacon, 3¼ a 4½.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 9.—Wheat 87 a 96 Corn 31 a 32. Oats 22 a 25. Bacon 3a 4½.

MARRIED LIFE — DR. BUTTS — No. 12 N. Eighth St. St. Louis, Mo.

Who has had greater experience in the treatment of the sexual troubles of both male and female than any physician in the West, gives the results of his long and successful practice in his two new works, just published, entitled

The PHYSIOLOGY OF MARRIAGE
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Books that are really Guides and Self-Instructors in all matters pertaining to Manhood and Womanhood, and supply a want long felt. They are beautifully illustrated, and in plain language, easily understood. The two books embrace 546 pages, and contain valuable information for both married and single, with all the recent improvements in medical treatment.

Read what our home papers say: "The knowledge imparted in Dr. Butts' new works is in no way of questionable character, but is something that every sex should know. The weak, the victim of early indiscretion; the Man, otherwise perfectly healthy maybe, but with wanting vigor in the prime of life, and the Woman, in misery from the many ills her sex is heir to."—St. Louis Journal.

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FOR THE
HOLIDAYS!

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Toys & Fancy Goods,

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The TOYS have been selected with great care, and of the latest designs, and being amusing and instructive, are just what you want to gladden the hearts of the little ones.

The CONFECTIONERIES are of the choicest kinds and consist of everything kept in a first-class house.

Thankful for the liberal patronage extended to me in the past I cordfally invite you to call on me in the future at my Old Stand on Main Street, near the Post Office, Salem, N. C. F. W. MELLER.

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has been awarded at the Paris Exhibition of 1878 to

CLARK'S
O N T

Best SIX-CORD SPOOL COTTON. It is celebrated for being STRONG, ELASTIC, and of UNIFORM STRENGTH. It has been awarded MEDALS at the great Expositions, from the first at Paris, in 1855, to the Centehnial at Philadelphia, in 1876. In this country CLARK'S O. N. T. SPOOL COTTON is widely known in all sections for its superior Excellence in Machine and Hand Sewing. Their Mills at Newark, N. J., and Paisley, Scotland, are the largest and most complete in the world. The entire process of manufacture is conducted under the most complete and careful supervision, and they claim for their American production at least an equal merit to that produced in Paisley Mills. As

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they are glad to announce to the American Public that they have been awarded a GOLD MEDAL, being the highest award given for Six-Cord Spool Cotton.

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Granite Work for Building and Garve yard purposes. All Monuments and Tombs executed in the FINEST STYLE. None employed but

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LEAK & WILSON.
Winston, N. C., August, 1877.—no.30.

FIFTY-FIRST YEAR.

THE
FARMERS' AND PLANTERS'
ALMANAC
FOR THE YEAR
1879,
CONTAINING

the usual ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS, carefully and correctly prepared. Interest Table, Agricultural Matter. LOTS OF FUN. Useful Receipts. Home Enterprise. Government. Public Works, Courts and Members of Congress of North Carolina. Government of the United States. Courts of South Carolina and South-Western Virginia. Rates of Postage, &c.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
BY
L. V. & E. T. BLUM,
SALEM, N. C.

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May 16, 1878-tf.

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WINSTON, N. C.

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I WOULD MOST RESPECTFULLY INform the citizens of Winston, Salem and the surrounding country that I have opened a

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of my own manufacture which I offer at prices DEFYING COMPETITION.

I will keep on hand the following brands of Cigars:
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THE STANDARD HABANA.

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Blackwell's Durham Bull, Duke's Pro Bono Publico, Gail & Ax's Little Joker, Leak's Southern Belle, and Jones' Celebrated Occoneechee (fine for Cigarettes.)

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Meerschaum, Briar, Apple and Clay. Also Cigarettes and Cigarette Holders. All kinds of Cigar Holders, Cigar Cases, and all other goods that are to be found in any first-class store on Broadway, New York.

CALL and EXAMINE

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Stove Pipes and Fixtures
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A lot of best twilled SILK PARASOLS and SUN PROTECTORS, SHETLAND WOOL FRINGE, &c., &c.

Mrs. Douthit returns thanks for the very liberal encouragmeent received, and hopes to be able to please her friends and the public, in future.

Salem, N. C., Sept. 26, 1878.

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PRICES MODERATE.

NOTION & VARIETY STORE,
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LADIES:

Anticipating a fine trade this season, we have bought largely, and now have the pleasure of inviting your attention to

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Newest styles in Buttons, Gloves, Hosiery, Ribbons, Laces, Neckwear, &c.

A full line of Zephyrs, Germantown and Shetland Wools always on hand.

Have just added to our Stock a nice line of Perfumeries, Hair Oils, &c.

We call particular attention to our beautiful line of Glass and Lava Ware, suitable for Christmas and Birthday presents *just received*, consisting of Toilet Setts, Vases, Card Stands

Those at a distance will be amply repaid by a visit to our Store.

In the selection of Goods the interest of the customer is kept constantly in view, knowing that taking care of those who buy of us is equivalent to taking care of ourselves, that is, winning our customers' confidence and their continued patronage.

Respectfully,
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A. N. ZEVELY,
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It never fails to cure Hemorrhoids or Piles, when a cure is possible. Price List and bona fide testimonials furnished on application.

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PRICES much reduced and quality of goods unsurpassed.

PATTERSON & CO.
Salem, N. C., August 26, 1878.

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Agriculture.

Cooking Feed for Stock.

We have received a copy of the report of the last meeting of the Montgomery County (O.) Farmers' Club, with a request that we publish the part relating to the above subject. This was a paper read by Simon Emerick, and consisted mainly of extracts from the published opinions of various persons who had tested the matter. It can not fail to be interesting to all farmers who have given this subject any attention, but who are still undecided as to whether it will pay to cook food for stock or not. We give a portion of the essay this week, and will conclude it next week. The question was the same discussed by our Farmers' Club last winter—"Does it pay to feed cooked food to stock?"

The one chief obstacle that men in business have to contend with these stringent times is, that there are no profits. This is no less true with those commanding an extensive trade and employing large capital than it is with persons conducting a small business; no less true with the farmer than with the manufacturer. The complaint is well nigh universal that there is no margin in business or trade. The cost of production of an article seems to be about equal to the price obtained for it, though often it does not bring so much as that. Now, with a view to solve this problem for myself, as a farmer I have been induced to investigate whether cooking food for stock would not yield the much sought for profit.

I take some statements from the evening discussions of the New York State Fair, 1867—Subject: "Cooking food for domestic animals." Hon. G. Geddes of Syracuse, New York, said that "there was no branch of farming that was less understood, and promised more advantages than the preparation of food. He had thoroughly proved years ago that cooking food, whether ground or not, doubled its value for animals." George A. Moore of Erie county, said "he had fed two hundred sheep on cooked food, and had fully satisfied himself that the value of food was tripled by cooking." Mr. E. W. Stewart, who had eleven years' experience in cooking food for stock, said that "the cooking rendered the food soft and in a condition to be eaten even in the more perfect manner than by cutting, and proved by experiment that two bushels of steamed hay were equal to three of unsteamed, and that steamed fodder was similar in its character to fresh pasture, and that horses diseased by coughs or heaves have been cured by such food."

Professor Mapes says—Transactions American Institute 1864, page 373, "the experiment ofted tried has proved that eighteen or nineteen pounds of cooked corn are equal to fifty pounds of raw corn for hog feed." Mr. Mason of New Jersey, says that "pork fed on raw grain cost 12½ cents per pound, and that from cooked 4⅞ cents; that cooked corn stalks are as soft and almost as nutritious as green stalks; that cattle can be fattened at about half the expense upon cooked food as upon uncooked."

The American Agriculturist for January, 1860, says: "Experiments made by C. M. Clay of Kentucky, showed that one bushel of dry corn made 5 pounds 10 ozs. of pork; of boiled corn 14 pounds 7 ozs., and boiled meal 16 to 18 pounds."

The Practical Farmer (published in Philadelphia), in October, 1868, says: "We consider the cooking of food for stock as no longer an open question; its economy has been demonstrated by scores of our best practical farmers."

I could add much more like this—enough, it would seem, to settle the question, but how is it that so many farmers who have incurred the expense of fitting up for cooking food for their stock, have discontinued it? I have interviewed some of those farmers in this way: Does it pay to cook food for stock? The answer generally is, "Yes." Well, why don't you continue it? "Oh, it is too much trouble." Now, this disposition of the cooking business won't do. If the above statements are correct as to the gain by cooking food for stock, it would certainly be too much trouble to raise grain, and then throw fifty or even twenty-five per cent. of it away, when there is always a cash market for it.

Mr. Dodds of Bloomington, Ind., in replying to my inquiries in the agricultural columns of the Cincinnati *Gazette* on this subject, states that he fed six steers last winter one and a half bushels of boiled corn per day, and they gained 1,810 pounds in three months. The business of stall feeding cattle for market I am familiar with, and I do not hesitate to say that if farmers could obtain such results as Mr. Dodds did by cooking food, that would be a good margin for profits. But as young converts are proverbially zealous, this testimony is insufficient to put this question at rest, so to obtain the experience of others, I addressed numerous farmers living in ten different States, who have been engaged in cooking or steaming food for their stock, these questions: How long since you commenced feeding cooked food to your stock? Have you discontinued it; if so, for what rerson? Have you made any tests to ascertain the approximate gain by feeding cooked food?

In order to better understand and determine the proper value of the replies I received, I will first give a summary of those from parties who have but recently commenced the business.

A gentleman of Fulton county, Indiana, writes that "he commenced feeding steamed food last January to his cattle, and continued till he turned them out to pasture; expects to use it again this fall for both hogs and cattle; thinks that one cord of wood will steam one hundred bushels of corn on the cob—steam ten bushels of corn in one hour by renewing the fire once; has not made any test to ascertain the relative value of steamed food, but thinks there is a saving of one-third by steaming."

Another gentleman, of Knox county, Ohio, says that "he has been using steamed food the past season; has not discontinued it nor does not expect to as long as he has anything to do with stock feeding; thinks that a practical test would show a saving of one-third by feeding steamed food." A party in Michigan writes that "he has been using steamed food for one year and considers that fifty per cent. is saved by its use; has not made a practical test."

Another party in Indiana states that "he has been steaming food a few months; is confident that it is healthier for stock, and that one-third less grain is required." Another in Pennsylvania writes that "the steaming of food would result in great benefit to all farmers who are in the stock raising business." I might add extracts from other letters, but the statements here given are a fair sample of those who wrote me who have been but recently engaged in steaming food. Now, to properly estimate the value of these statements, it is well to bear in mind that it is natural for men to recommend that in which they think they are more progressive than their neighbors, and also that when a party purchases an implement and takes an agency to sell it, he will recommend it as a matter of business. I notice that some of the gentlemen who wrote me are acting as agents to sell the machine they are using for cooking food.—*Practical Farmer.*

Feeding Milch Cows.

As the time is approaching when farmers and others, who may luxuriate in home-made butter and real milk and cream of home production, find it necessary, in order to keep their cows up in the amount and quality of their milk, to use some feed in addition to that obtainable in pastures or in lots of fall feed, it may not be amiss to give some hints as to the effects of some kinds of feed, lest parties get as badly taken in by reason of their ignorance as the writer hereof has been; while, to his knowledge, several others have also been similarly unfortunate in their experience. I refer particularly to the feeding to milch cows of shorts, and fine feed, so called. Finding that these products of wheat manufacture could be purchased very cheaply, I obtained a quantity and tried the experiment, feeding it to some full-blooded Jersey cows that I have. At first I was much pleased with the apparent result, as their milk increased in quantity, but as I continued to feed it the cream rose more slowly and in less quantities. Instead of the rich golden color of my former Jersey cream it gradually lost all color: the butter was of very light color and after a time almost white. The cream became so tender that it was difficult to skim it off, instead of its having sufficient strength as before to hold together to take off at one lift nearly the whole cream on a pan of milk. Gradually I found it more difficult to convert the cream into butter than before. Some churnings, in fact, I was obliged to take out of the churn and use for cooking purposes as cream, it being impossible to bring it into butter. Becoming convinced that the trouble was in the feed, I changed to corn-meal, and very soon was gratified by obtaining the thick, strong, rich cream of former days, while the true golden Jersey butter again graced our table. Since this experiment I have fed no more shorts or fine feed to my milch cows. For some time I kept somewhat quiet concerning this experience, and until I found that others had met with similar difficulties. One gentleman in Vermont bought a very fine cow, and intending to beat all his neighbors in his butter yield, laid in a large quantity of shorts and fed them freely. The result was that it was not long before he could make no butter from his white cream, and not knowing what ailed the cow, he sold her back at a great sacrifice to the farmer of whom he had bought her. Very soon, on a feed of nice hay alone, this same cow became all right again. Another instance. A friend of mine bought some high-blooded cows, procured a patent improved creamery, heard fine feed highly recommended, bought a quantity, feeding it to his cows, and with the same result as to cream and butter as in both the above mentioned cases.—*Cultivator.*

Domestic.

How to Eat to Live.

BY A FAMILY DOCTOR.

Not only must food taken be sufficient in quantity for our wants, but it must contain the four constituents of healthy aliment; these are the aqueous, the saccharine, the albuminous and the oleaginous. Milk is a good sample of a perfect life-sustaining food, being composed of water, sugar, albumen and oil. Now it must be evident to every one, that as a large portion of our bodies (four-fifths) is composed of water, which is constantly passing off in the form of vapor, our food must contain a due proportion of the aqueous element. The albuminous portions of our food are economized for the purpose of building up certain tissues, such as the nervous and the muscular. The oleaginous are indispensable as heat-givers, and also to help to nourish the tissues, and keep up animal force and motion. The sugars and starches, on the other hand, are wholly heat givers. In addition to these, various salts are found in the blood, which must be supplied from the food partaken of, and the supply must be constant, owing to the fact that the body is continually parting with them, and because they enter into the formation of bone, muscle and nerve. The salts I refer to are the chloride of sodium, or common salt, and various phosphates which fortunately are plentifully found in the bread we eat, and in vegetables, hence the value of the latter. I ought also to mention what are known to physiologists as the *complemental foods*, such as coffee, cocoa, tea, etc. Taken in small quantities they are said to hinder the destructive assimilation of tissues, and their use—not abuse—not only comforts and calms the mind, but also renders all kinds of labor less fatiguing than it would otherwise be.

In our choice of food, the appetite or taste may usually be followed as a pretty safe guide. "Nothing," says Montaigne, "hurts me that I eat with appetite and delight." There are, however, one or two exceptions to this rule, for the very articles which we are most fond of sometimes tend to produce disease. Obesity, for instance, is nowadays looked upon as a disease. Admitting that a certain amount of fat may be taken as a sign of good health, nothing in my opinion could be conceived as more burdensome to the bearer than a body over-laden with adipose tissue. Let me give my fat friends a hint or two what to avoid eating if they wish to reduce their "huge hills of flesh." Here, then, is Banting in a walnut-shell; partake of just as little fluid of any kind as you can with comfort, avoid sugar or molasses, fat meat or butter, pastry or potatoes, bread, or milk, or beer. What, then, are you to eat? you ask. Let your breakfast consist principally of animal food, cold meat or lean chop, kidneys or broiled fish, with just one small biscuit or slice of toast, or a crust of brown bread, and tea minus milk or sugar. Let your dinner also be of meat or fish; I care not which you choose if you avoid pork, salmon, mackerel, herrings, or eels; you may partake of any vegetable except potatoes, and any kind of poultry or game, and as at breakfast, a morsel of toast and a little tart fruit. Let your supper also be principally flesh, and drink a glass of claret. Watch your health and weigh yourself occasionally, and take as medicine once a day, on an empty stomach, and in a glass of water, a teaspoonful and a half of sal volatile and fifteen or twenty grains of carbonate of magnesia. The reduction in weight should not exceed a pound a week.

The food we eat ought to be as fresh and pure as possible, else it cannot but be detrimental to the system. Fish in particular, cannot be cooked too soon; and even vegetables are more sweet and wholesome if cooked almost as soon as culled.

There are some peculiarities of taste or constitution which I need but mention, in which certain articles of diet, however wholesome they may be, not only disagree, but seem to act as veritable poisons. Well, this but warns us to study which of the different kinds of food we consume agree with us, and which irritate the stomach. We soon get old enough to learn what kind of aliment is best fitted for our constitutions. And now a few remarks on our meals. The first is called breakfast. If we have been temperate the evening before, this meal, which ought to be a hearty one, will indeed be *break*-fast; if not, it will merely be a sham, sat down to for fashion-sake. If you have been out of bed and in your bath by seven or half-past, if you have not slept in a stuffy room, you will be able to do justice to your breakfast. Coffee I think is better than tea, and good cocoa more nutritious than either. Eat whatever you have a mind to, at this meal—that is, if you are in good health; but (and I speak from experience) there is no better breakfast dish than good oat meal porridge, with new milk, for giving stamina to brain and muscle. You may, if you feel inclined, partake of a relish after it, a kidney nicely done, a little ham or a fried egg, with a cup of tea and a slice of toast, but woe is me for the man who needs to shiver over his tea before he can pass on to something solid!

Six hours is quite a long enough interval between breakfast and dinner. Now to dine well and comfortabiy one needs first and foremost to have a good appetite. This I will presume you have obtained without the pernicious aid of sherry and bitters, or brandy and Curacoa. One needs, too, to sit down to this most important meal with as quiet and calm a mind as possible, and to have a period of fully half an hour's rest beforehand, for heat, hurry and fatigue will spoil the best dinner in the world, and spoil the diner too. Shall we take soup? In my opinion it is, especially in summer, quite unnecessary. I am well satisfied, however, that a plurality of dishes is hurtful. Change your dishes every day and you do a good thing, but abjure a variety of viands at a single meal—that is, if you care to live long and comfortably. There is economy also in what I advise, for the poorest man can thus afford to have one favorite dish daily. I do not think, however, that two kinds of vegetables hurt, viz., potatoes always, and something green and seasonable to go along with them. Never hurry at your meals, for if you eat slowly you will stand less chance of eating too much. This chance of overeating is also greatly favored by having a variety of dishes and different flavors to tempt the palate. A nice, clean, well-laid table-cloth, with sparkling glass, a cool room and a pleasant companion are, methinks, essentially accessory to dining well. When I advise you to dine off one joint, I by no means forbid the use of light puddings or tarts, nor of salad in summer time, or a few walnuts and raisins to wind up with in winter. What I do wish the reader to remember most particularly is that over-eating is most injurious and that too many dishes do not agree with each other, and consequently produce languor, listlessness and dyspepsia. The habit of taking brandy soon after dinner is also hurtful. I assure you that if the stomach needs any fill-up of this kind, it is because far too much has been put into it.

An interval of rest, say half an hour, should be taken after dinner, before resuming work—whether mental or odily—but do not sleep. If your dinner makes you sleepy there is some error somewhere, and you cannot be in perfect health.

Now as to the last meal of the day, namely, supper, you must, I think, study your own peculiar constitution with regard to it. It should not be partaken of too late, neither should it be a heavy meal, for if you lie down to rest with the stomach filled with undigested food, it cannot do you good, and your sleep will not be refreshing. On the other hand, no one, and more especially the nervous, should go to bed fasting, for nothing more effectually banishes sleep than hunger.

—It would be uncharitable too severely to condemn for faults without taking some thought of their sterling goodness which mingles in and lessens them.

Scientific.

Improved Fire-Bars.—*Iron* tells of a new style of fire-bar devised by an English inventor to secure fuller combustion of fuel. The peculiar feature of their bars is the shape of the spaces left for the air to pass through. These, instead of being straight, are of a wave-shaped form, the convex parts of one bar fitting into the concave parts of the adjoining one, and the proper distance being regulated by the width at the ends in the usual way. Additional oblong air spaces are also provided, and placed in the spaces between the wave-shaped openings. The under side of the bars is made as thin as possible, so as to give the air ample inlet area; and when they have to be fitted against the sides of boiler flues, a set of tooth-like projections is cast on to the edge of the outside bars. Any portion of the length of these teeth can be easily cut off by a hammer and chisel to effect the desired fit. By the use of these bars the inventor claims a large saving in fuel.

The Deep-Sea Harbor at Boulogne-sur-Mer, which is to be created under a recent act of the French government, will be one of the greatest engineering undertakings of the age. At present the north coast of France is without any good natural harbors, and almost without any artificial harbors. Boulogne harbor is merely a canal. The Boulogne of the future will be a water area of 339 acres, inclosed on three sides by breakwaters of solid stone, and having at low tide a depth of twenty-six feet. Into the centre of these 339 acres of water will extend a vast steam-packet quay, on which will be a railway station, custom-house, etc., the whole to be connected with the shore by two lines of rail. The estimated cost of the work is $3,500,000, which has been voted by the Chambers. The time required for its completion will be fifteen years, but it is to be hoped that a portion will be sufficiently advanced in five years to insure a steam-packet service at all hours between France and England.

Scientific Notes.

Dr. J. S. Meyers, of Virginia, Nevada, has, as he thinks, discovered the long-lost Egyptian art of tempering copper so as to produce an edge that will cut like steel.

The Lane & Fox system of electric lighting of street lamps, which was tried in one of the districts of London, has been officially reported to have proved unsatisfactory.

The importation of railroad iron into this country during the year 1873 was in round numbers $20,000,000. It has now fallen off to less than a thousand a year, or, practically, to nothing.

An anouncement has been made that it is proposed to hold an international industrial exhibition in Glasgow in 1880, the matter being in the hands of a number of influential citizens headed by the Lord Provost.

The new result of the experiments to determine the mechanical equivalent of heat, conducted by Dr. Joule and others, confirms the old one. It gives 772·55 foot-pounds as the equivalent at the sea level.

The import of needles into France is stated to be largely on the increase. The total value for the five years only averaged 1,500,000f., but last year it exceeded 2,500,000f. The exports of French cutlery now average 2,700,000f. in value, while the imports do not reach 490,000f.

The volcano of Cotopaxi is again in a state of eruption, throwing up immense clouds of smoke and ashes, which can be seen from Guayaquil. The eruption is more violent than has been known for some years. No reports of loss of life or damage to property have yet been received.

Lake Albert Nyanza is of much less size than it was supposed to be from accounts given by Stanley and other explorers. Colonel Mason Bey, of the Khedive's service, sailed round it, and made a tolerably accurate survey, to determine its outline and position. This lake is probably a backwater or reservoir of the Victoria Nile.

Humorous.

—Suitable dower for a widow—a widower.

—Why is dancing like milk? Because it strengthens the calves.

—It is thought that a boarding-house furnishes the best anti-fat.

—Why is an Englishman like a bee? Because he is ruled by a queen.

—What class of women are most apt to give tone to society? The belles.

—At what time is a cigar like an old maid? When there is no match for it.

—It is difficult for a woman only four feet three to marry "beneath her," let her try ever so hard.

—One of the easiest ways to get a "greenback" is to lean up against a door that has just been painted that color.

—An Irishman has always an answer for anything. A Corkonian, on being asked at breakfast how he came by "that black eye," said "he slept on his fist."

—A man never really knows the exact "power of the press" till he sticks his fingers in the thing, and leaves the ends of them there to remember him by.

—Thare iz lots ov people in this world who are like a guideboard at the forks ov the road; they kan point out the right way for others to persew, but they don't follow it themselfs.—*Billings.*

—"Have you damp sheets in your house?" asked a guest of a manager of a fashionable hotel, as he registered his name. "No," replied the manager, "but I'll have a pair dampened for you if you wish." The guest retired.

—He was inclined to be facetious, after the manner of the Yale Freshmen. "What quantities of dried grasses you keep here, Miss Stebbins. Nice room for a donkey to get into." "Make yourself at home," she responded with sweet gravity.

—The Cleveland *Voice and Post* comes to the front with this stimulating story: "The young man's father found him in rather an inebriated condition, supporting himself against a fence, and accused him of being drunk—an imputation which the youth strongly denied.

"But, good gracious, sir!" said the father, angrily, "you smell as strong of whiskey as a distillery!"

"Well!" reflected the unabashed youngster, "I must have been in neigh-b'hood of somethin' drunk. Ah! I have it—didn't you 'bserve, father, that I was leanin' 'gainst a tight board fence?"

—They were playing at cards, when all of a sudden the game was interrupted, angry words passed and the players rose:

"See here, you're holding altogether too many aces."

"What do you say, sir?"

"I say you are a swindler."

"I will call you to account for this unpardonable insult."

"I am at your service at any time."

"Here is my card, sir." (Throws down by mistake another ace which he draws from his pocket.)—*Ex.*

—The following specimen of phonetic spelling was sent to the J. D. Billings Horse-Shoe Co.:

The hiest price payd out her for hos shuin is $ and twenty fiv cents a set and the hos shur fins his owen nals. We cant aford to pa no moren cixteen sents a shu for them are patnt shus holesal an no estra fer nals. Uu kan cend me oon cet ot uor fanci hos shus and her is uor uolr

cendm to Sabina ohio
clintn conty for
John S. Spencer
Uors trulley

GROWTH OF THE EXPORT TRADE.

There are many points of interest in connection with our foreign trade which cannot be kept too prominently before the public, and especially that portion of our people who seem to be oblivious to the marvelous progress which the country has made and is making in all that pertains to industrial and commercial progress and material wealth. In the fiscal year 1867-68, we exported domestic merchandise to the amount of $269,389,900. In 1877-78 we exported $680,083,798, an increase of $411,293,898, or 153 per cent. in ten years. In twelve commodities alone, the increase during these years has been $262,899,614. This gain is all the more remarkable because the value of greenbacks has depreciated largely during that period. And what is quite as remarkable, our imports have decreased nearly in the proportion that our exports have increased. We have not only practically driven a long list of foreign manufactures, textile, iron, steel, etc., out of our markets, but we have obtained for corresponding articles of home manufacture a secure foothold in the leading markets of the world. Axes, hatchets and the machete of our manufacture, are sold all over South America, in Australia, in Central America and Mexico. Cutlery and the whole inventory of carpenters' and joiners' tools, are largely exported, together with all the leading products of iron and steel and innumerable labor-saving implements and machinery. American locks are fast taking precedence abroad, one of our manufacturers having recently supplied the postoffice of Bremen with one of peculiar pattern, while many of the bank vaults of Europe are protected by American locks. It was only a few years ago that the cheap Swiss watch was sold everywhere in this country. But our countrymen made a cheaper and better one, and the sale of the cheaper kinds of Swiss watches has almost ceased in this country. Nearly all the rifle cartridges, and the greater part of the rifles used by the Turkish army, were made in the United States. Very nearly all the iron and steel rails used on our railroads are now made in this country. The American locomotive is running on thousands of railroads in Russia, as also in South America and elsewhere. We have largely increased the exports of the products of wood, including furniture and toys, the latter having almost driven those of German production out of the market. The importation of sole leather has been stopped, and we are supplying Europe with large quantities of our own oak-tanned product. We have beaten Russia in the competition of supplying Western Europe with bread material, and have enormously increased our exports of all the other products of the soil, besides adding to the list many new commodities, as fresh meats, oysters, apples and other fruit, canned goods of all kinds, eggs, and even oat meal to Scotland, the country of its origin. In fact, our foreign trade may be said to be completely revolutionized within a comparatively brief period, and, in the light of the past, the possibilities of the future seem almost bewildering. From an enormous adverse trade balance, as usually figured, and which aggregated the colossal sum of $815,000,000 in the seven years, from 1866 to 1873, we have turned the tables completely, the balance in our favor for the last fiscal year having been $257,832,000. The history of the commercial world affords no parallel to this.—*Shipping List.*

POSTAGE-STAMPS.

A visit to the establishment in which the postage-stamps for the United States are made is very interesting. There are about eighty persons at work making the stamps we put on our letters; and it is doubtful if there is to be found anywhere a busier set of workers, or any who make things fly at a livelier rate. More than half these eighty are young women—for there appears to be no old or middle-aged ones among them; and "thereby hangs a tale." Men fail to come to time in the necessary delicacy of touch and rapidity of work. Not even a gross or a fat woman will do. They are too coarse and clumsy for the marvelous dexterity and celerity of movements required.

Nobody who buys at the post-office a sheet of stamps even imagines the number and variety of processes it has undergone in the stamp manufactory. As one part of the work, the sheet has been counted no fewer than twenty-six times—beginning with its status as simple white paper, and so on through different hands to the printers: the gummers, the perforators, and various others, all of whom must account for the exact number of sheets they handle, so that there can be no mistake or loss. After the paper is "wet down," as the printers say—every hundred sheets being counted—it is taken up to the printers. Each sheet is of the right size. The printing-room is crowded with the hand-presses used for printing the stamps—no fewer than eleven presses being in active operation. Each press has three persons in attendance—one to "'tend press," one to ink the plate, and one—the "printer." The printers are paid by the hundred. Precisely how much they earn I could not find out; but it ought to be good wages, for they "work like beavers." The blank paper, all numbered, is charged to the printers to whom it is delivered. Each of these eleven presses turns out twelve hundred sheets a day, or seven thousand two hundred a week. Each sheet conteins two hundred stamps; and, as they are delivered to postmasters only in sheets of one hundred, it follows that each sheet must be cut right through the middle. A girl with a long pair of shears cuts them as accurately as a ruled line—showing what a good eye and a rapid hand can do. One girl, whom I watched for a while, cuts twenty-three sheets a minute—eleven thousand daily! It is a silent cut! cut! from morning till night—working as if her life depended upon it. The girls are all busy at a variety of processes in the preparation of stamps, and their wages average about eight dollars a week.

From the printing-room and the drying-room—the latter an insufferably-hot place, where the sheets are placed in frames on drying-racks—they go to the gumming-room, which is also a drying-room, but not hot, the drying being aided by revolving fans fixed to a shaft, which send their influence through lofty piles of the gummed sheets in frames. The gum used is not gum-arabic—that would in drying cause the sheets to curl and crack—but is simply a kind of potato starch. A girl swiftly adjusts the edges of a heap of printed sheets, so as to slide them all into place, while she deftly daubs them at a single stroke with the mucilaginous substance, which she applies with a single motion of a wide brush. This is the substance you "lick to make it stick" on the letter you drop into the post office.

After the gumming and drying, the stamps, in sheets, are flattened out and made smooth by being subjected to the persuasive power of a hydraulic press, the force being four hundred and fifty tons. After they come out, they are taken by girls who swiftly adjust them in even-edged heaps while counting.

To show how careful they are, note this fact: There was a count last summer of one hundred and six million stamps, on a sudden and unexpected visit by Government experts from Washington, who went through the piles in the safe. It was a count of long accumulation, and it was conducted and testified by the figures on the Government books at Washington. Yet out of these one hundred and six million the only discrepancy found was eight hundred and fifty-one stamps, valued at twenty-two dollars—the aggregate blundering of four years of this busy work, involving so many million stamps and dollars! Once the girls counted steadily for two days to find a single missing sheet!

The perforating is done on small machines with cylinders that have belts of little, projecting cylindrical cogs or teeth, very small and close together, and having square ends like bolts. Each of these minute projections fits accurately into its corresponding slot in the metalic plate beneath; and when the printed sheet of postage-stamps, all cut to a hundred each, is run through this machine, it emerges with the edges of the stamps all punctured in rows.

It is not easy for anybody to understand, without seeing the processes of the work itself, what fineness of touch, as well as swiftness and accuracy of movement, are required in the various handlings of these sheets of postage-stamps. Seven hundred million stamps a year! This seems to be the present rate of demand and supply for the great American public.

—A fashionable young miss was taken by her mother to the eccentric and celebrated Dr. Abernethy for treatment. The doctor ran a knife under her belt in presence of the mother, instantly severing it, and exclaiming, "Why, madame, don't you know there are upwards of thirty yards of bowels squeezed under that girdle. Go home; give nature fair play, and you'll have no need of a prescription!"

—Keep your life pure and true; that lik ea vase of unbroken crystal, it may be full of beauty and blessing.

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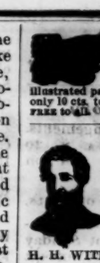

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